READQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

having been ascertaised that traitors in our midst the been in the rabit of communicating information to the commy through our lines on the White Oak River and elswerte, all crossing of these lines, except by permis-tion from these Foodquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officommanding ut-nosts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons intringing this

By Command of Maj. General Whiting: JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General. STAPE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANGVER CCUNTY-IN EQUITY. Martha Prowning, Petition for Divorce.

T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the k defendent, W. H. Browning, is a non-resident. It is herefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made a the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said deendan to appear at the next form of said Court, and plead wer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E. 48-6t\*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY. ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D.,

Whit field Grady and wife Elizabeth, William Butick and

George W. Kornegay, Charlottle Finley and husband, George C. Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K. Champers, Michard A. Chambers, Civil Bedsole and hus-hard, Julia Harden and husband, Moses O. Hines, Mcl-Petiti in for a sale of s'aves for division.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all of tendants in this case r side beyond the limits of tate, it is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, hat advirtisement be made for six weeks successively at places in the county of Duplin, and also in the Wilmington Jurnal, notifying the said defendant of the fling of this petition, and that nule s they appear at the next term of JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

TES su accider having qualified at September Term, New Stadover c unty, as Executor of Catherine Heury, deremail, gives notice to persons judebted to the estate of ed to make payment, and to those having claims gains the same to present them duly authenticated with prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES W. MURPHY, Fx'r.

51 31\*

for Whe Rabecciber having qualified at September Turm,
1804 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Habover county, as Administrator of Margaret Murby, deceased, gives notice to persons judebted to the eswe or said deceased to make payment, and to those hav is no said deceased to make payment, and to those having an in a paint the same to present them duly authenticited within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bir of their recovery.

CHARLES W. MURPEY, Adm'r. Sept. 15th

61-30\*

TE UNDERSIGNED having dub qualified at Septem ber Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quar ous of New Hanover County, as Administrator of sichard J. Player, deceased, notifies all peragainst the same to present them duly tent: ated withouthe time prescribed by law, otherwise notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 22, 1864.

HER SOME TIME PAST, there has been a marked ab sence of war news, a perfect stagnation in military in vements. In this, as in anything else that indicates a rejoice, did we not feel that it is simply the calm that presages a still more furious storm than any which has preceded it. Like the dry, still weather that had prevailed here for so many weaks, to be closed by the eqinoxiel ruins and storms, now apparenaly set in or closely impending, we must be conscious that the storm war has been briefly suspended only to barst again u, or us in all its strength, and that it will require almost superhaman efforts & endurance for the Confederacy to b. acced them. storm, and guard the cause sgainst shipdisaster. We believe that the proper nerve and determination will be brought to the work, inc. the southern people will rise with the occa re. or had at one time confidently anticipated, still with such preponderance of victory for our one of win enable to close the year in a position more taveurable than that in which we opened it.

Chaceainients or false representations are now out of place. We must look things in the face if we would meet them properly, and thus either avert disasters or be prepared to sustain ourselves manfully under such cf dient as may come, and some we must expect. We gland of to-day is moral, more conscientious, more reli critical point of the operations of the year 1864 is now close at band, if not absolutely upon us. Esperience bus reved that the fall and winter campaigns have over the periods of the year marked by the most untoward occurrence. In opening the campaigns of Virglain and the West so early, and pressing them so steadup to uriously, and so ceaselessly, regardless of any and every expenditure of men or materials, the enemy ims. if, at the close, of his num rical superiorsums no one has been unconscious of the design, or will be surprised by any effort made to carry it out to

t derate authorities to have been unappreciative of the gratulations were accretly and openly extended to the fact and its consequences, or wanting in their efforts to The armestice between Hood and Sherman is now at an end, and the clash of arms, and the trampling of columns may soon be heard from the plains and vallies of middle Georgia; or, on the other hand, SHERMAN, cured Atlanta, may simply fall ball back on the defensive, and spare all the men be can to enable GRANT to make a supreme effort against Richmond .-As we are not in the secrets of either the Federal or sing within three miles of Stony Creek, and thence George, Gen. Kantz followed in Lee's rear with fifteen on the 19th of October. His address on that occasion Confederate generals, we cannot of course pretend to across to the Jerusalem Plank Road, around to the hundred men and four pieces of cannon, but he at no will be fully reported in the New York Herald.

Bry which clurse is most likely to be pursued. The Rechmond papers think that everything is to be done At 11 o'clock that night the column was again put in so halted. But we understand from good authority, against their city, even should it be necessary to deplete motion and marched in the direction of Sycamore that after the battle at Belsches, Kantz turned his troops papers see things differently. They think Sherman is destined to push on to their destruction from this spot, and preparations made for the at ack at unkes efficiently met, and checked, and driven back .- | daylight -- a rest of some two hours being allowed the These differences of opinion are simply the result of the men and animals. d ti sence in the proximity of the danger to the parties Cx; resaing such opinions. That danger which is near-

est to as will always appear the greatest and most We have heard talk about Congress being called tobit, we have seen nothing that would appear to confirm

wether in advance of the time for its regular meeting,

rection of these abuses would result in filling our delated rocks with a rash. The charge of our men jack.

N pleted ranks without extending the conscription age, or On the enemy's right, Dearing's men swept like an ava-

JOHN D. HYMAN, Esq., has retired from the edito-& Co, until a rrangements are made.

From the Charlottesville, Va., Chronicle.
We are gratified to see the Richmond Enquirer advocating the development of the industrial resources of the couth. If this war has taught us nothing else, it has firstv convinced us, at least, of this, that no people that would ve, can sleep in these days, and that work is the only path to power and empire. Oh! how much have the foolish doings of a shallow philosophy cost us in this war! many precious lives, how many fair cities, how much territory have been offered up to an empirical political econo-

Straggling for an automony among the States of the earth-battling to assert independence and nationalityexercised to put forth that power which would rescue her from chains and degradation—the South may well look back with bitter regrets for lost opportunities. When she should when she should have been on the broad sea, she was build ing houses in the sands; when she should have been accuwile Mary and others, heirs at law of Catherine E. Kor- mulating knowledge, and shift, and materials, she was arlong results of the experience of centuries, and the con-

clusions of all intelligent nations. case is not the allotted province of a triumphant people.
Work—wealth—strength—empire—theo repose—is the career of nationality. No nation can live to itee!f—there is render. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fifty to itee great malatrom of world activity,— prisoners and several valuable teams, in addition to the which is the law impressed upon a universe in the throes of constant development. Action—action is the principle that pervades every theatre and every recess of the uni versal creation. Every plant, every insect, every organ ism of the deep, every air breathing tenant of the forests and fields, every erect as d reasoning human creature, every associated community of men, every grand and organdeath, at the hands of the active elements, is the penalty. It had become a principle in the South, that enjoyment, a certain descatable repose, was the legitimate and high-est aim of society. We have exerted curselves to secure a est a m of society. We have exerted curselves to secure a social structure, which jielded what we conceived the lar gest amount of social traiquility and the highest degree of moral excellence. We have striven, in other words, for a certain Arcedian existence, which separated us most completely from the tumult of wordly passions, and nourished most invorably the finer qualities of humanity. We have striven to form an ideal State. We have deliberately set to work to fix our society at a certain stage; arguing that advancement would involve us in temptations. This is not God's law: this is not the Divine scheme of the Universe. He does not say to a moral creature whom he launches up on the experiment of living—"Strive to be nappy: seek content: a pire to satisfaction." He says: "Grog—imbibe nouris, ment—shoot up—throw out thy branches—expand-put forth thy tonder budi-stray thyself in toliageuntold thy hidden bloss ms-metare thy precious fruit."-This is the purpose of human life—development. This is the function of every agent in the universe. This is the the general cherus. Every man is required to cherish and ourish his physical organization, so as to give it the highest perfection. Every man is required to cherish and nour-This is the business of a State. That State shall not ap-ciat to itself the attainment of a certain amount of enjoyment -repose-harmless and tranquil existence. That

es—it mu-t develop isto a glorious tree, rejucing in itsel', and a source of granfication and beneficience to others. it must fulfi i as portions as a part of God's Universe! its must undertake that physicial development, which is a part of its assigned role in the history of the race. It must clear the forests; turn up the soil: subdue the earth: vert them, with the trees of the forest, into all usefushases: make progress in all usefularts: bring under re quisiton all forms of machinery; apply all sciences; diffuse the results of its labors over all climes; bring back in ex sange the products of other laborers. Thus we have Ag-culture, Manefacturers, Commerce. The intellectus dvancement of the state, is to follow its material progress, chools, colleges, literature, science, art, flower, amid the uffuences of material comfort. The physical development. rings wealth, population, power, empire. The moral ance, weakness. The physicial greatness enables, us to

great injunction - "Go preach the gospel to every creature" -preach your views - seeing that you have faithfully on every living creature—of every individual, of every-State. If either attempt to stand still, that man, or that society, violates the ordained laws of nature-and that man, or

that society will perish.
The bouch, we say, has, we trust, now learned these ha. She is compelled to move : she must build herself up she must enter for the race. bhs too must have he erative, her seithestic development. Had she been building cities, instead of trying to prove that life in the woods as the most desirable form of society, the foot of the

stranger had never passed her gates.

The meastreus proposition, that the South must stand still, has thrown her into unequal cohision with the colorsal power of the North. They tell us, that development will undermine our virtues. Let it undermine ar By ner industry, England has thrown her thadow over the amus nations-Imperial France-has obtained the mas ed morally by the advances of the past century. The En gious than the England of the Georges and harles's. The France of to-day is, morally, certainly not behind the France of Louis XIII., XIV. and XV. It is the advanced

From the Petersburg Express of the 19th inst. From the Front.
Brilliant and Successful Raid by Gen. Hampton—Twenty five hundred head of Cattle, three hundred Prisoners many Arms and Wagons Captured-Fighting on the

Route-The Yankses Badly Whipped.

The fact was generally known in this city and beyond its limits, that Gen. Wade Hampton started on a raid has certainly calculated upon his power of wearing us to the enemy's rear on Wednesday last, for the purpose by constant attrition, long continued, and then of of bagging a large drove of cattle, said to be grazing at or in the vicinity of Coggin's Point, Prince George county. The matter was widely discussed, the probapilities of the sucress or failure duly weighed, and curi sity was entsed to the highest point in the bosoms of to I sin the result of the expedicion. We have it t last, and the expectations of the most amoguine are fully realized. On Saturday the glad tidings of Hampits consummation; least of all can we suppose the Con- ton's success reached the city, and the most joyful connoble chieftain and his command.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, Gen. Hampon, with W. H. F. Lee's division, (Barringer's and arrived in camp without further interruption at 6 o'clock walk. Jim is said to have left the Confederacy not Chambliss' hrigades) and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batteries of artillery, struck tents in the vicinity of Peters. burg and started on this important expedition. He ternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from causes, the profession of a barkeeper has fallen. He encamped at night in the vicinity of Daval's Mill, Sussex county, about eighteen miles from town. Thursday morning the march was resumed, the columns pas-Noriolk and Petersburg railroad, and encamped five time came within shooting distance. At one time Gen. miles north of Waverly, at 3 o'clock in the alternoon. Lee halted and fed and watered his animals. Kan z als army to aggrandize Grant's forces. The church, Prince George county, about fifteen miles from loose upon the citizens of Prince George and robbed town, where the enemy's forces were known to be en- and pillaged them generally, in revenge for our success camped. a halt was called about one and a half miles This is poor revenge for a brave man to take.

> THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY. The spirit of the men was excellent. Scarcely one of them but knew the object of the expedidition, the favorable effects of its success, and all were cool and determined, but impressed with the importance of the

> undertaking before them. They were the right men for

THE ATTACK - ROUT OF THE ENEMY. ing laws, preventing evasion or dodging, and the adoption of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as community of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as community of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as community of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as community of the beat based by a series of preventing evasion or dodging, and the adoption of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as community return.

In the policy calculated to bring all whose names as community return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have the beat was ordered upon the enemy just stincts of ambitions men.

Lincoln is directing his armies just now with reference and productly return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have the country who had been sent to God an any, fit he beats was ordered upon the enemy just stincts of ambitions men.

Lincoln is directing his armies just now with reference and productly return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have a country who had been sent to God an any, fit he beats word to easily the staint the door of the house had in everal engagements with oredit to himself. A involving for her independence of particular and the along the country who have a country who have the country who had been sent to God an pon volontary return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have the docharge of his destruction is directing his name, and respected by he man, had respected by he fails the door of the house had in everal engagements with oredit to himself. A involving for her independence of particular and the strength of the product of the house had in the country who have an arrive and the head by the fails of the product of the head by the fails of the product of the head by the fails of the product of the head by the fails of the product of the head by the fails of the product of the head product All neccessary disposition of the troops having been paign. The reasons for our belief are the Home Guard now in Moore county, and there is a coffic, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be extended to

resorting to any measures calling for fresh legislation. | lanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irreg- power and reputation. ular and momnetary fire of musketry, which only served rial charge of the Ruleigh Conservative. The propriet their teats en dishabille, and were enabled to make nently, and will be published by Messers. NEATHERY took thirty five prisoners, five or six teams, and the enance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore their works, they immediately surrendered.

seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, his waning p estige as a General. render. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fifty end. enemy's camp.

THE PRICONERS AND THEIR CAMPS. The prisoners captured by Gens. Rosser and Dearing, belonged to the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry. commanded at the time by Maj. Baker. They were sand people in the pavision. It is impossible to discribe armed with sixteen shooters, many of which weapons the confusion which took place. Men, women and children armed with sixteen shooters, many of which weapons ized State—all recognize the inexorable fiat, that movement armed with sixteen shooters, many of which weapons and not rest, is the prescribed decree—or subjection and fell into the hands of the captors, and were safely brought off. The camps were prolific of delicacies and provisions. Oranges, lemons, cigars, crackers and good things and useful, were found in great profusion, and not a few of them were secured. Everything not brought off, was destroyed, and we learn much more was destroyed than secured, on account of a lack of transportation.

CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE. The enemy having been completely routed and demoralized, it was determined to push shead at once after the cattle, supposed to be at Coggin's Point. day, were seen a vast herd of animals. General Rosser took them to be dismounted cavalry, and at once prepared to attack them. Before he moved off, however, a note, captured in Major Baker's tent, was brought to him, which explained the presence of this great host .nurbution that is to go up from every quarter to swell. It was addressed to Gen. Grant's chief commissary, an

read substantially as follows: I have the honor to report the arrival of 2,486 head ish his note reason, so as to reach the highest point of interectual development. Every man is required to grard and to inform his mora nature, so as to make it as excellent as possible. This is a man's business in lite. of cattle here. I have this day moved them from Cogin the country. I only fear it will not hold out long enough. The cattle are in splendid order.

J. S. BAKER Com'dg 1st D. C. Cavalry. smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirlion.

A DASH AT SPERR'S MEN. While Rosser and Dearing were fighting the enemy a detachment of Gen. Lee's command dashed into an encampment of Speer's troops, capturing some prisocers and horses, and putting the balance to flight .-Speer's headquarters gere at Mount Sioni Church, and

and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and Gen. Lee brought up the rear. The cattle stretched cut for a distance of four or five miles, but were moved and guarded in the most systematical manner. The captured wagons were loaded with seed oa's and other stores cap-

fured from the Yankees. Everything progressed favor

miles from town, where the Yankee General Gregg, commanding two divisions of cavalry, contronted it. BATTLE AT BELSCHES MILL. Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immediately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessa ry to give him battle. Rosser and Dearing were or dered to attack at once, which they did in the most de termined style, forcing the Yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreated across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us .-They were met by Gen. Lee, who after a sharp fight of an hour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were in the meantime brought up and placed in front of the Yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon sileaced

He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in the most shameful confusion Cheered by their brilliant success in the capture o cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all bazards, his men went into battle with a will which made them irresistible the Yankees charged time and again, but were repulsed all around, with considerable loss. They were compelled to retire at last, and allow our column to pursue the

it, and compelled its removal. Lee's couff or with the

Yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war

even tenor of its way.

Where all acted well, it would be invidious to par ticular ze, yet we must be permitted to say that the general testimony of officers and men point to the action of the artitlery engaged in battle at Belsches' Mull as unsurpassed, and as terribly destructive to the enemy. It was largely instrumental in gaining the victory.

SAFE ABRIVAL. After the disastrous and ignominous defeats of Gregg, Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and with him, losing only some 20 or 30 cattle from fatigue. Yankee raiders.

During the return of the expedition from Prince

HORSES CAPTURED. In the fight at Sycamore Courch and Cox's Mill, three hundred fine Yankee horses were captured, which will be put to useful service in the Confederate army.

> From the Mobile Begister, Sept. 9th. The Enemy's Pottey.

Report has it that Admiral Farragut has gone to the North. We should not be surprised if it was true, whom we have ourselves delivered to death." for it agrees with the policy which it appears to us the Yankees will adopt for the rest of the present cam-

be done. If half the abuses exist that Virginia and other | Dearing the right simultaneously, and with like result. | to take Richmond. Sherman has reached his objective papers say do exist, then we feel certain that the cor- The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their post point and in the capture of Atlanta has " made his

Now put these facts together and what is the obvi-

Lincoln has shown by all his acts that the capture o to increase their ardor and cuthusiasm. So sudden and Richmond is regarded by him as the crushing blow to rapid was the assault, that the Yankees rushed from the rebellion. God only knows how many human be-Richmond is regarded by him as the crushing blow to ings he has burried to their graves to accomplish this tors announce that the paper will be continued perma- comparatively but a fieble resistance. Gen. Dearing object. Is it not reasonable to suppose that he now looks upon it as a trump card in his Presidential emy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the ball game. It so, he will neglect all other minor points, let Mobile go, let Mississippi go, leave Georgia as it is Church, where finding Gen. Rosser in possession of and gather every available man from Sherman, A. J Smith, Carby and the West to fall upon Lee in Vir-On their left, at Sycamore church, the enemy was ginia. This policy of Lincoln's coincides precisely with much more strongly fortified. He held position on a the interests of Grant, and he will, as commander in hill with formidable baricades in his front. Gen. Rosser | chief, give the orders which, while helping Liscoln's demanded a surrender, but the Yankee commandant election, give to bimself the last chance for redeming

returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark | We have already said that Sherman has won his that he intended to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser de- spurs and if he had the power, probably would not te mined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to casses to frustrate these plans. We believe then, now charge. They obeyed the command with great cheer- at the end, as from the biginning, the Old Dominion fulness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, will be the battle-ground of this war, and that upon pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them her classic and glorious fields the coming fight will take and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy place for Confederate Independence. We have boundfire, which fortunately, did little execution. A number less faith in the result, and we echo the opinion, said prisoners were taken - including Major Baker, of the to have been expressed by that clearneaded man and 1st District of Columbia cavalry, commanding. As great soldier, Gen. Forrest, since he arrived in this city, soon as Geo. Rosser reached their position, the Yan- to wit : that if every man in the South will stand up kees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place to his duty and country for sixty days longer, no mat-What the Fouth wants is power. She has learned that in the most precipitate manner. It was here that the ter whether Lincoln or McClelian is elected President men who fled before Gen. Dearing, were made to sure the war will break down at the North and be at an

> Exciting Sceno at a Menagerie, Tuesday evening while Mable's menageris was on exhibition in this city, a violent storm spring up which blew down the pavilion; which immediately took fire and was nearly all consumed. The accident took place in the midst of the exhibition, and there were from one to two thousands are the provider of the exhibition. were buried under the canvass; but fortunately the centre poles and braces fell with one end upon the cages of the wild beasts, so as to allow a large portion of the audience

o ercape. The canvass of the north side was lifted up bodily and Carried over the heads of the audie of into the centre of the ring, while the top canvass failing upon the herosene tamps, immediately took file, and at one time there was great danger of many being consumed by the last spreading fames, but fortunately all escaped, and not a man, woman or chil was seriously burt. Such confusion was never before witnessed in this city. Men calling for their wives, wives for their husbands, mothers for their children, and children for their mothers—ail was con fusion.

Just at this stage two cages which had been placed to-

Away in the distance, by the faint light of the breaking which Professor pears enters during the exhibition became separated, and, the back door being open, out leaped a large lioness; then arose the cry of "A non out." Then there was confusion worse confounded, and a general stampede took place. The keeper of the lion caugh: it around the neck, and another man belonging to the concern jump ed into the cage and threw the leopard (which being i the same cage with the lion was about to escape.) down in a corner, and held it while the bystaniers closed the cage, and all was quiet. "Nobody hurt." Council Birfs Bugle, Aug. 3.

SHERMAN'S DIFFICULTIES -- We agree with the Mobile Advertiser that Gen. Sperman is a great strategist, bur, as that paper remarks, he is mortal, and cannot compass impossionities. Atlanta in his possession, he bas to look new difficulties and dangers in the face. Hе was now no difficulty in securing the cattle has to extend that line of communication, now pe for such the great drove of animals grazing in the distributed and threatening his ruin every day. If he tant fields proved to be, and our gallant horsemen push- divides his force and marches separate columns to overmuse minister to the harmony, and beau'y, and glory of the reperal creation. As the man hourishes and seeks to rious sight, and one that did the soul good, to with his whole army in hard, ready fall mean him and render more excellent his physical parts, so the state them as they came no, hundred after hundred. them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They cut him up in detail. It he advances with his masses. are all northern beeves, raised especially for that mar- he opens his rear to new danger. So, too, if he stands, ket, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our still. In short, he can do nothing to advance his mas troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt ter's cause and gorge his hatred, until he crushes Hood and the power at his back. We are safe so long as the Army of l'ennessee is in the field. - Geo. Exchange.

The Confederate war Vessels in France,

It may be remembered that not long ago two war ships, destined for the Confederate sergice, were erdered had time permitted, he would also have been routed or at Uantes. The Phare de la Loire now tells us that the San Francisco and the Shanghae ase yet in the docks the: a, and that thy are, in a mysterious manner, The object of the expedition being accomplated, our being armed. A label in large characters is posted force started on their return home. Generals Rosser above toe coupe, ordering no s. ranger to enter either versel. It is eard that in the interior of these snips, on the one side armed, the machinery books are being stud ded, ou which to hang chains in case of an attack. M Vornig, we are assured, has been athorized by the Minister of Marine to test these machines; but M. Chasse ioun Laubat demands that only one ship at a time shall able untill the arrival of the head of the column at leave the harbor. The day on which experiments are to Belsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Rand, eighteen be made is not yet fixed.

A Londoner recently poisoned himself on his mother's grave, leaving the following letter: MY DEAR WIFE: When you read these lines the individual who wrote them will have taken the liberty of taking a view of the future state as society. I go to see my mother. You remain to look after the boy. God will raise up for you what I wanted-Friends. God will protect you. See how wrong you were when you said I had not the courage to commit the act I hinted to you. I believe now w! at Shakespeare says, there is a method in mudness. Farewell to this world! Since our juvenile days, since first love has riegned into manbood's devotion, and the love of my boyhood has become manhood's affection-since our first love was generated when we were boy and girl together i have been yours, but I now constitute myself a judge of the Divorce Court, and I now leave you. With Eugene Aram I have followed reason and not vice; my faults are from the head and not from the heart. Be sure to bring up the boy in strong feeling of religion; that I

JIN COOK, JULEP-MAKER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. -Jim Cook, the famous negro barkeeper, who whileme flour shed at the Ballard House and sundry other places in this city, and who, upon the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince o Wales, concocted a grand monster mint julep for that sweet seion of reyalty, which met his royal approba-tion, has deserted old Virginia and gone over to the Yankees, and now procures a scanty and precarious living in Washington city, by telling of the wonders of Dixie. A gentleman recently arrived here from the North, says that ten days ago, while walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, his attention was a tracted by a crowd, which, on a near approach, he discovered to be collected around Jim Cook, who was delivering an address from the top of a drygoods box on the side on Saturday morning. He brought every thing safely from any dissatisfaction with the President, Cabinet or Congress, but, on account of the villainous liquor I bese cattle were brought through town yesterday af- now sold and the low repute into which, from many was a slave owned by the aristocratic family of Wickhama. He is said to be engaged to deliver an address before the Philadelphia Female Miscegenation Society

Here is what Ruskin says of his countrymen : We Loglish, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice.-We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit anybody again who hits us, We will take care of our own families and our own pockets, and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion or panic, generosity wherein generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless for those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for the liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavements of whites, proper horror for regicide polite respect for populicide, sympathy for those whom we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1893, by J. S. THAASHEN, in the Clark's Office of the Dip trict Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

PETERSEURG. Sept. 21st. 1864.

There is no change is the position along the line. The enemy shelled the city foriously this morning. from to 6 o'clook. Our batteries replied, and the roar of cannon was incessant and deafeaing. Loud obsering in the enemy's camps was heard this morning, but the cause has not transpired—supposed, how-

ever, to be encouraging news from the Valley. The New York Herald received admits of the capture of twenty five hundred head of cattle by Hampton, and the capture of the District of Columbia cavalry, and some 20 or 30 wagons.

Nothing else of interest.

MAXICAN MEWS.

BIGEMOND, Sept. 21, 1864. The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 19th obtained through our picket lises near Dutch Gap to-day, has a telegram from Cairo which says a Mexican, who arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, reports Cortenss as being unable to cope with the French. He crossed his force of two thousand men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande and occupied Browneville, and after driving out the Confederates hoisted the Yankee flag. Cortines has offered to the Federal commander at Brasos the services of himself and army.

Gold is New York on Monday was quoted at 225.

FROM MORTHERS VIRGINIA-PIGET NEAR WIN-CHRSTER-CONFEDERATE POBCES RETIRE WITH SEVERS LOSS .- GENERALS RODES AND GORDON RICHMOND, Sept. 21st. 1864.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee says that Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met the attack, which was resisted from early in the day until near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to

Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported severe. Gens. Rodes and Gordon fell while nobly doing their Three pieces of artillery were lost. The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

GEN. BODES' BEMAINS.

Unofficial reports say that Early has fallen back to Stras-

LYMCHBURG, Sept. 21st. 1864. The remains of Gen. Rodes arrived here to-nigh. The body will lay in state at the city Court House until Friday mornining, when it will be intered.

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY.

LYNCH SURG, VA., Sept. 22d, 1864. The Virginian has a report of the fight in the Valley on the letter, if the people are not "ready for Menday, which is reported to have been very severe. It peace on the basis of the Union" as a condition preoccurred at Berryville, two miles below Winehester. The c-dent to negotiation—the consequences will be on early part of the engagement is said to have gone decidedly in our favor, but a flack movement of a thousand of the they yield. They may have solemnly declared by State enemy's cavalry necessitated a retrograde movement on the part of our forces, which was effected in an orderly be as fixed and unanimous as their leaders; they may wanner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our forces fell back is Fisher Hill, this side of Strasbury, Davis has recently declared; still, Gen. McClellan is which is said to be very strong. The losses on both sides

dargerous. Gen. Rodes was killed while selecting a place for a battery, to fill a place in a gap in our lines. A shot struck him behind the ear and passed through his head, causing death in a few minutes. All the advantage was on our side, except the loss of the

The enemy is believed to have numbered 40,000, and it is reported that Grant was in command.

RETURNED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS. BICHMOND, Sept. 21st, 1864.

six bundred returned prisoners. The prisoners reached here at 8 o'clock to-night. A large crowd of ladies and others had assembled at the detained at the obstructions on account of the low tide -Tqe men are is excellent spirits.

Four hundred more are to be brought up to-morrow. FROM PETERABURG.

usual picket firing and mortar shelling, all is quiet at the | umns : Reports of the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant

prevail and are generally believed to be true. The enemy are very vigilent on our right. They evidently fear an attack on the Weldon railroad.

GEN. WHEELER'S OPERATIONS.

The Clarion gives accounts of Wheeler's operations and marches. His brigade tore up the State road between Marietta and Dalton Hume and Kelly tapped it up near Dalton, and Gen. Williams between Tuenell Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed the East Tennessee Road from Calboun to Athens. Wheeler was unable to cross the Ten nessee River, and went around Kaoxville; erossing Holston at Strawberry Plains, he came over Cumberland mountain via sparts. Sixteen miles of the Mashville and Chattanooga Road was destroyed from Franklin to Camp-

Gen. Keily was mortally wounded in the fight at Franklin on the 29th. William Robinson's, Sibbett's and Asheby's com

have not joined the main command yet.

SHERMAN'S FEELINGS TOWARDS THE SCUTE.-Some weeks ago a Southern lady traveled some distance on the same boat with General Sherman, and availed her self of several occasions to speak to him about the war. She describes his manner while speaking as perfectly furious. He declared frequently in her presence that the purpose of the war was to root out the present white race of the Boath-that the war would be pushed to the utmost verge of extermination-that he wanted to see the Southern people utterly destroyed, either by the sword or by starvation—and what was more he would see it. Our people can here see the leelings which the Yankee General has towards them. His acts thus far prove his words .- Raleigh Confed

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—A Saratoga letter-writer records the following novel mode of paying hotel bills:
Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper current cy, the following is noteworthy: There are at pres to at the springs quite a number of Cubans-never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which, at home, they have paid no premium. On the liqui-dation of their board bills they are allowed the premium of course. The practical result is, that when Cuban has been here a month, and has feasted well he lays down one-hundred dollars in gold and received in return, a receipted bill and one-hundred and fiftysix dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense.

The New York Herald gives as an indication of progress, the following: "Four athletic and very greasy negross sitting down all in a row in a Broadway omnibus, and three labics (white) standing up in the same 'bus, and hanging on to the straps."

A FAT WOMAN.—Barnum's fat woman, Mrs. Jane Piah or, exhibited in his Museum, died at her home in Con-I) BERRIERS COMING IN.—We learn authentically that necticut the other day. Her exhibition weight was 680 All neccessary disposition of the troops having been paign. That policy looks to a concentration for a last up to Thursday night last 106 deserters had come in to pounds. Ten men were employed to get her into her

All Obttparies and private publications of every characters.

tor, are charged as advertisements.

man. ander ANY GINGUMSTANGES. be admitted.

BUS OF ADVERTED

PROM THE UNITED STATES. Our Northern files furnish the sut joined additional

Mo advertisement, reflecting upon private character

items : THE PRACE DEMOCRACY—ANOTHER CONVENTION TO RE

CALLED. The New York News of the 18th, states that "preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. In its leader of the same day, the News

But the advocates of peace are wedded to a principle which goes side by side with and is inseparable from their devotion of the Union, the great principle of selfgovernment, the consecrated American principle that all legitima's governments is derived from the consent of the governed. Resting upon this, which they believe to be the historical corner-stone of their free institutions they believe the idea of a Union brought about by force to be, intrinsically, a profligate absurdity. They believe that war can never reputled the bless-ed fabric raised for us by our fathers, which the bloody hands of fanaticism and violence have already shattered into ruins. They believe that we cannot fight free men into loving us-that we cannot slaughter and trample bem into brotherhood with us; and that, even if we could, we should be immeasurably more infamous than they. The Peace Democracy believe further, that the armed coercion of States is a constitutional heresy, and that it cannot be consummated without striking a vital blow at the first principles of the Federal compact and consolidating a despotism at Washington in the stead of the benignant and limited power which was meant to loster the peaceful Union of happy and consenting States.

These conditions, as an organ of the Peace Democracy, the Daily News has never ceased to promulgate and defend. They are the solemn creed of the good men and true for whom it speaks. Every event of the cursed war which is upon us has illustrated and confi med their truth, and if the World and its coreligionists in blood had dedicated themselves to the support of such principles, instead of scattering the infernal seeds of barbarity and hate, we should not now be at the melancholy point where the Democratic party and its candidate are disputing, with abolitionism and its representatives, the palm of devotion to a policy of extermination. We use this laguage deliberately and advisedly. Gen. McClellan's words and purposes cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. After seeming to "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to re-establish

the Union, he cays: "If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the re possibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved

at all besards To what "ulterior consequences" does he allude and what " hazards ?" He means war, and no honest man will pretend that he means anything else. If he bad been frank, he would have used the word. He means that if he cannot reconstruct the Union by negotiation-nay, more, to use his own language in anoththeir own heads, and he will make war on them until Conventions or otherwise, that they will not re-enter have resolved to have independence or death, as Mr. pledged to overthrow their resolves by fire and sword. were very severe,—they were enormous on the part of the enemy.

Gens. Fitz Lee, and York of Louisiana, were wounded. The latter losing an arm, the former is not believed to be dangerons. Gens. Rodes was billed. This substitute to be dangerons. Gens. Rodes was billed. This substitute to be dangerons. Gens. Rodes was billed. This substitute to be dangerons.

devastation-in all the appliances of ruin and overthrow, which are within the "basards" and curses of civil conflict. He has no fixed point, but Union, at which he will stay the tide of blood. To a policy so wicked, so inhumanly absurd, we can

not, nor can any Peace Democrat, subcribe, without renegading from every conviction and from every instinct of self-respect. We should be false to all that we have learned and all that we have taught, if we were not to spure and denounce it, come what may. covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Demo--A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day, bringing cratatic party, but we cannot, and we will have no part in its demoralisation and diagrace. We do not believe Gen. McClellan's sentiments to be those of the party. We know that they are in direct antagonism to the wharf to greet them, but they had mostly dispersed before epitit and meaning of the party platform, and we are their arrival, in consequence of the Steamer having been sure that they cannot be made to command the sanction of the party, except by sophistry and fraud. These it shall be our pusiness, and it is our duty, to unmask

and to thwart. The Philadelphia I quirer, of Saturday Sept. 17th, has been furnished us. It contains but little of inter-PETERBEURG, Sept. 23, 1864.—With the exception of the ess. The following summary is made from its col-

> WARHINGTON, Sept. 16-a .- A letter received in the city to day, from an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, dated at City Point, on Wednesday, says :

> "I have no stirring news to record to day but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lie bere we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are receiving large acc seions of new reciuits.

The K eventh Florida (Rebel) Regiment, which entered the Rebel service with eleven hundred man, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than one hundred by descritions and casualties of war, out principally by desertions.

Among the seventy-eight R bel deserters brought bere this morning from City Point, were fifteen from this regiment. Admiral Porter arrived here to-day from the West Gen. Grant is in Washington, and rumor has it, that he is en route to the Valley of Virginia, for the pupose

of eplightening sheridan as to the best course to be pursued to clear out Early and his gang A "REBEL" FUREBAL - The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," under date of Sep-

Strange as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that we had a rebel fineral at Grace Church, in

this city, yester ay. It was attended by many of the most prominent Secessionists in town; the fellows. I mean, who made their headquarters at a Broadway botel, and who throw up their hats in a bar room there whenever news comes of a rebel success on sea or land. The decased was Major Reid Sanders, (son of George Sanders ) who died at fort Warren on the 3d instant. The body was enclosed in a costly metalic coffin, which was strewn with flowers by fair lands. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Bobert G. Dickson.

DILD.

In this town, on Thursday morning, Mr. ASA A. BROWN. On the 22d instant, at Fayetteville Arsenal, ELIZA

On the 5th of July, 1884, at the Way Side Hospital on Pushap's Farm, Bear Petersburg, Va., of typhoid fever, Sergeant JOSEPH H. MUNN, in the 27th year of his age. So, geast JOSEPH H. MUNN, in the 27th year of his age.
The subject of this notice was born in the county of Lenoir. H. C., and was at the time of his death a member of Co. H. 68th Hegt. N. C. T. When the alarm was sounded, summoning the sons of Horth Carolina to arms, he immediately laft the peaceful home of his boyhood and enrolled bisself in a volunteer Company. Zalous and enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties—cheerini at all times—generous to a fault—amiable and kind to every one, he had many warm friends who deeply lament his loss. To an already deeply bereaved wife and children mother, brothers and sisters, this blow will indeed be heavy. Peace to his ashes.

Mear Petersburg, Va., on the 16th inst., Lieut. LOUIS Thomas Alderman, of Company E, 18th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Thus has the life of another warm hearted, high minded, generous, good boy, been macrificed for his country's independence, but he died not only a soldier of his country, but a soldier of the cross. At the commencement of the war he veinsteered as a private is the Company to which he was afterwards a Lieutenant, and which he commanded to covered experiences with oredit to himself. A favorite

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1864.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME. Twenty-First volume. In another year it will have explicit to satisfy the most ultra-Unionist. That letattained its majority. For the sake of the country, of our readers and of ourselves, we trust no untoward event may interfere to prevent that consummation since the capture of Wilmington, or some other equally unfortunate catastrophe is alone likely to cause its suspension or discontinuance.

The Journal has so far weathered the storm, without being shorn of its fair proportions, still maintaining its so for a while the thing looked. There was and still is size, form and amount of reading matter. As for the talk of a peace Convention, under the auspices of the character of that reading matter, it becomes us to say little. We trust that it has not altegether failed to Woods (BEN and FERNANDO,) of Mr. MULLALY, of the meet the views and supply the wants of its large circle Metropolitan Record and others; but this will all end in of subscribers. It shall be our endeavor to maintain, and, so far as we can, to elevate its standard of usefulness as a vehicle of news and organ of public opinion. May we not be speak a continuance and increase of that McCLELLAN; they know that it is too late to get support which has chabled us to make the Journal out a Democratic peace ticket in opposition to both the what it is?

the points of concentration, but he has not thus gained | will be many conversions and convictions during the as much as he has lost at the points he has abandoned next six weeks. McClellanism will become epidemic gard to the command of the Army of Tennessee in order to carry out his present policy. He has a part | before the month of October is half gone, and even the of Virginia on which Grant's and Sheridan's armies | peace men will catch the infection. The Cincinnati Enare encamped, but upon the whole, his lines do not in quirer, an original peace paper, and Mr. PENDLETON'S clude as much, certainly not more of that State than confidential organ, denounces all bolting, and endorses they did when GRANT commenced his campaign in May last from the Rapidan. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta, the State of New York met at Albany in that State ern Louisiana, while the Confederates again make head mously: in Missouri, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, and the invincible Forrest bils fair soon to be upon his communications in Middle Tennessie. He has taken the outer Forts at Mobile, but shrinks from att acking the city itself.

Let us lock at the whole field and give due weight to the gains and losses, and we will see how in fact what we have gained in one place more than balances Union, re establish constitutional liberty, give security to what we have lost in another, while the general result goes to show that military occupation is not conquest that advance in one section must be purchased by abandonment in the other, and that in fact the enemy simply helds, and only can hold, the ground over which his camps extend and his guns range, as long as our people are true to themselves and to their cause.

FARBAGUT .- The Mobile Tribune of a late date fleet is inactive, and we hear nothing of the movement of troops. FARRAGUT, as we judge from the Yankee papers, has gone to another station. It is believed that he has been ordered to try his prowess at Wilming-

Possibly. There is a thundering blockade off Lere now, that is pretty cartain, whether the man with the queer name has any big to do with it or not. We credit it mainly to the real or supposed presence of the Tallahaesee and sundry other mysterious sea monsters. The Yaskee papers even report the Florida as among the vessels that have come into this port.

The Macon Intelligencer of the 24th, says it has the rumor from a very reliable source, that the Yankees | the Union, who have so no ly defended our flag and our occupied Griffic on Friday morning, the 23d instant. nationally; that we will before the living, liberally and We must regard this as doubtful, since the telegraph cherish the memory of the dead. says nothing of it. But although doubtful, it is not impossible. Griffin is on the Macon and Western that it was he who, in the midst of our dispeters, and in Railroad, 43 miles from Atlanta, and 60 miles from Macon. It is 14 miles south of General Hoop's former headquarters at Lovejoy's station, Lovej y's station being 29 miles south of Atlanta. Griffin is the concepts and before the war was a fluxty seat of Pike county, and before the war was a flourishing town with something over 3 000 inhabitants.

the Lynx, by which one of the crew was wounded.

FERNANDO V. OCD has come out for McClellan. In principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. We thought FERNANDO would find some way to come round.

It looks as though McClellan was sgoing to have a chance of election. His prospects have certainly improved rapidly. The Democrats are centering upon him to a man, all the dissatisfied are surrendering their dissatisfaction, and many Republicans, as well as Old Line Whigs, are coming up to him. Upon the whole, there is much reason for uneasiness on the part of ABRAHAM and WM. H. SEWARD.

There will be but two camps,-that of Lincoln and McClellan. Fremont will not be run, neither will any bolting Democrat. It will be a straight out fight. It will be bear and husband, and we do not know yet best to watch the progress of events.

MR. BETHUNF, the Commoner elect from Robeson. who was so much is jured by the collision on the North Carolina Railroad some days since, was at last accounts at the Pettigrew Hospital in Ruleigh, doing case, or to the offer of greater inducements elsewhere, well. One of his legs had to be amputated.

Uron the whole, we think it something of a compliment when papers copy snything from our editorial columns, even when they give credit for it. Of course it is still more of a compliment when they take anything bodily, without has greatly fallen off, if it has not wholly ceased for the credit, and publish it as their own. For this last and high- present. That is so far encouraging, as it cuts off one est complement, our thanks are due to our respected cotemporary of the Charleston Mercury in the case of a rather brief editorial of our commenting upon an article in the New York Herald of the 30th ult., headed, "The New Plan of Peace-How to Divide the South," which the Mereury not only did us the honor to adopt bodily as its own, but which other papers in Savannah, Columbus, Macon, and elsewhere, are also kind enough to copy, giving credit Atlanta, only differ the slight sum of sixty thousand in

things published without credit in places where they could Telegraph that Sherman's force is from 90,000 to 120,not have occurred. We think we can say with safety, that 000, while a correspondent, signing himself "Grafton," not one article in three, whether news items or editarials, copied from this paper, is credited by the parties copying. We believe that the same is the case with other papers.

THE YELLOW FEVER. The Augusta Constitutionalist of Sunday says that this dreadful scourge seems to be extending its ravages along our coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and certainly raging at Jacksonville and St. Augustine, F.a.— spare than the spare ments, which will soon reach him from some point. We are pleased to know that, thus far, our troops in South Carolina have been exempt from its encroach- Ir is reported that General Former has been made ments.

THE Chicago Convention adopted a non-committal rather than to express thoughts or principles. It was looked upon as a sort of peace platform; at least it was capable of receiving that construction. If the platform was thus ambiguous, the letter of the presi-The Wilmington Journal enters to day upon its dential candidate, Gen. McClellan. was sufficiently ter declared the restoration of the Union to be the "one condition of peace," and re-affirmed the so-called Jacksonian declaration that "the Union must be preserved at all bezards."

It was said that McClellan had accepted the nom ination but repudiated the platform, and that therefore VALLANDIGHAM and others would repudiate him; and Mczart Hall organization of New York, led by the nothing. The Democratic politicians know that their only chance for a return to office and emplument is inperfect unity of action. They may succeed in electing regularly nominated Republican and regularly nominated Democratic tickets. " The cohesive power of pub The enemy has concentrated his forces and gained at lie plunder" will once more exert its influence. There McClellan's letter. The Democratic Convention of but he has drained Mississippi, Upper Alabama, Wes- on the 5th instaut, re-nominated Horatio Skymour for tern Louisiana. Arkansas, Texas and a portion of East- Governor, and adopted the following platform unani-

Resolved. That the Democracy of New York, through their representatives in Convention assembled, ratify and end are the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President of he United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State. Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the

National Democratic Convention, as nobly and elequently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and hororable peace.

Resolved That we heartily respond to the p'edge of our

candidate, George B. McClellan, that he will if elected, rexhaust all the resources of statemanship to secure peace, re establish the Usion, and guarantee for the inture the rights of every State;" that with this pledge and the Jacksonian declarations that "the Union must be maintained at all hazards," that "it is the one condition of peace;" that without it no peace (At be permanent." we present him that they will accept him as the only candidate capable of

restoring the Union under the constitution.

Resolved, That the democratio party of the State of New says :- "There is not a word of news from below. The York is, as it has always been, unalterably opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy, and in the manifest popular determination to change the present administration and return o the policy to which the Executive Congress, and the neorle were solomaly pledged in the Crittenden resolution, as operative movements towards peace and Union.

by its usurpations: its disregard of the constitution; its violation of personal liberty and State right: its resort to itary power to subvert civil authority; its temporizing kee fee: ard cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign pol-

are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of the State and or generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully Resolved, That to Governor Horatio Seymour the gratithe face of an overwhelming adversary, was foremost in uplifting the banner of constitutional liberty, which he has since borne ussailied through every battle. That it was he who, by his wisdom, arrested public discord, by his

ral corruption and factiousness, the highest qualities of a Loss of THE LYNX.-Last Sunday night the fine block- of Onio, and Vorhers, of Indiana, will yet ade-running steamer Lynx, belonging to John Frazer field a way of reconciling the support of McClellan & Co., and commanded by Captain Raid, crossed New | with their own ideas of duty as well as with their form-Inlet Bar and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a er professions. But the mere fact of their doing so, cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred bales of should they be compelled to do so, is not the really imcotton, one-half on government account. She also had portant fact in this connection. The really important \$50,000 in gold on freight for government. She had fact is that the shrewdest politicians of an ambitious and not over scrupulous organization, anxious to regain Just after she got out she was pursued by the block- power, anxious to catch the popular breezs, and to ading squadron, by which she was completely. hemmed shape their course thereby, have found it necessary to in. She was struck eight times, six times at or below sustain the position assumed in McClellan's letter .the water line. Finding the ship in a sinking condi- If the sentiment of the Northern people had advanced tion, the Captain beached her some five or six miles sufficiently far in the direction of peace, even with above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped | Southern independence, the peace portion of the Northwith a portion of their effects, and the vessel was burned ern Democracy would not be under the necessity of sucto prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy .- | cumbing so readily to those who regard Union as a The gold belonging to government was saved. The primary condition of peace, etc., etc. We may rest as enemy got so c'ose as to fire a volley of musketry at sared that when the Northern people are determined to have peace, they will have it, and there will be no difficulty in finding parties and candidates to represent and carry out their views in that respect. That no

> THE Federal forces in the Valley were reinforced before the recent fight with EARLY by some two corps, say twenty thousand veteran troops, brought up by GRANT himself, probably commanded by him. These trops probably came from Sherman's army. He had got an armistice of ten days in which to send these men to Grant, while at the same time he accumulated stores and fortified himself at Atlanta against any attack. All accounts state that the roads North of Atlanta were crowded with troops going North from

The North Carolina General killed near Winchester was General Godwin not Gordon. , General GORDON was a brigadier of cavalry, and fell some months since whether we care much which whips. But we think it in the defence of Richmond against a dash by the encmy's cavalry. General Godwin is spoken of as a splendid officer both in appearance and in reality.

> WHETHER due to the exertions of the Catholic clergy, or to the better knowledge of the real state of the or to the exhaustion of the centrifugal impulse which every now and then causes the Irish population to fly off at a tangent, even to the ends of the earth, certain a it smelled very offensive. No information could be but managed to get into his boat again, and pulled off next morning the paper appeared with a card, signed by it is that the Irish emigration to the Northern States ascertained as to where it came from sapply of soldiers. If the Germans could also be kept at home it would be another good thing; perhaps they may

Two parties, both claiming to have perfectly accurate information in reference to Sherman's force at their respective estimates. A "gentleman from Atlan-There is a queer lexity about such things now. We find ta, cool, observant and reliable," informs the Macon puts it down at 44,000, soon to be reduced by expiration of terms of service to 19,000; bence the armistice.

We do not know much about the matter. We do not think Sherman has half of 120,000, but we have an old lady came out, and, after giving him the desired in-We do not know much about the matter. We do no notion that his forces will be reduced below fifty thousand. He can hold Atlanta with thirty thousand, spare Grant twenty thousand, a dawait reinforce-

a Lieutenant General.

WE are glad to see that the " Hemphis Appeal," having platform, the object of which was evidently to concear been driven from its base at Atlanta, has again made its appearance, now halling from Montgomery, Alabama .-The Appeal is one of the heat papers in the Confederacy, and we are glad to see it published in any other town than week at sea, the "Tallabassee" still in good sailing trim, this. It seems to have been unfortunate, and its appearance in any place seems to be an omen of attacks and cap- done to our upper works, the loss of our mainmast, toture by the enemy. We trust that Montgomery will prove gether with some repairs needed upon the engines, make an exception to the rule and thus close the wanderings of it necessary for us to run into some port within a few our respected cotemporary.

The Army of Tennesses. the assignment of General Brauergard to duty with the Army of Tennessee, but it would appear that still to these few men, and I contrast their treatment with there is nothing definitely settled, and that the matter, my own when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. although certainly on the tapis, is yet in abeyance.-We make the following extracts from Southern cotem- to steal-and not even a change of underclothing al-

From the Charleston Courier, 26th inst. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Gen. Beauregard, accompa-nied by Col. D. B. Harris, Col. A. G. Rice and Col. A. Roman, of the General's staff, arrived in Charleston by spe-cial train of the Northeastern Rail Road, eight o'clock Sunday morning. The General was met at the depot by a deputation of military officers and citizens, and escorted to the residence of our fello a chisses, Mr. Taeo. D. Wagner, whose guest the General will be during his stay in the city. and spirits, and expresses, as he always has done, the most unbounded confidence in our future auccess. He is very warm in his traite of our army in Virginia, and especially of the heroic endurance of that portion of it doing duty in

had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., iss: weak, the result of which is said to have been highly gratifying, and will probably lead to the assignment of General Beaure-The General will remain in our city natil further orders.

> Frem the Charleston Mercury, 26th inst. General Beauregard.

General Beauregard and Staff arrived in this city yesterday. He does not go on to the army in Georgia immediately, but is to remain here to await further orders. We suppose the meaning of this movement to be this:
The President has gone to the army in Georgia to endeavor to arrange matters, without putting General Beauregard in command-that is, to recoccile, if possible, army to General Hood's continuation in its command. he succeeds, according to his estimation. General Beauregard will be returned to his command near Petersburg. If he fails. General Beautegard will be ordered to the command of the army in Georgia. Our deductions are drawn from the frate; and our readers can judge of their cor-rectness as well as we can. If we are correct in our interences, however, it as pours to us they disclose, in the prosent emergencies, the most tremendous trifling.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. GEN. BEAUREGAED .- As public curlosity is much exeroised concerning this distinguished here, and more particularlar at present with regard to his assumption of command in Georgia, we are permitted to give the substance a brief collicquy petween a gentleman and President

Davis: GENTLEMAN -"Mr. President, we have heard here that Gen. Hood bas been superceded. Is it so? PRESIDENT .- "If so, I have not heard it and do not know GENTLEMAN .- "We understand that General Beauregard

was to assume command.' PRESIDENT .- "Gen. Beauregard will take any command and to serve his country. He will pass through Augusta in a few date." The quidannes are welcome to draw whatever conclusions they prosse - Augusta Constitutionalist.

L'eturning to their Commands.

The Macon Intelligence, of the 21st, says that large numbers of our soldiers who have recruited from the fatigue, sickness and wounds of the late campaign, are Resolved, That the administration of Abraham Lincoln, passing to the army, to take their places and strengthen our barriers against the advance of the insolent Yan-

Already the force of our army has accomulated to most its privirsion of the war from its orizinal object, and its avowed determination to prolong it; in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to compel "the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to the compel to the abandonment of slamest the variety of the compel to branem Lincoln, to compete "such analytication of size of size in the period and interest of size of s unit is the duty of the conservative mea of all parties to unit is in substituting in its place as administration which will seek in the constitution of the United Status and the laws passed in accordance therewith the rule of its duty The epicit of return seems to be generally diffused throughand the limitations of its power.

Resolved. That the thanks of the people of New York | case, and that the implications will be driven from his present attonghold. To effect this desirable result requires the assistance of every man who can and should do the dg-ties of a solder, and now that the spirit of eathuriasm has so thoroughly imbued the country, and the influence of example is urging our recrulted soldiers to repair our hitherto attenuated ranks, there is a more attractive and promsing prospect for our success than her been presented uring many months hereforers.
Yet there are many laggards, to whom the example of their brave comrades appenia with stirring eloquence.— They will surely not wait and listlessly idlo away the gold-

on opportunity that will certainly bring victory and peace to be, whilst their compades are backing with mark indomitable lines against the despicable Yankes. The example of our brave soldiers on the field appeals to the manhood and courige and the honor of every man who has the pride No doubt the Woods and Vallandigham, Long, a veteran survivor of the war. Then surely no true and and brave soldier will listlessly and culpaby remain away from his duty at this perilcus moment when his presence is so imperatively demandwhen his presence is so imperatively demand-ed by his companions of the battalion or regiment They are expected and required to repair promptly to their commands, and sugage in the momentous operations that will be made dering the autumn compaign. On their pre-sence depends the defence of the emutry against the farther invokes of the energy on their prowess and conrage depends the result, whether our loved country is to be fur-Yankee shall be burled from his lofty summit of power and cast abased into the dust of the earth, he has so foully conaminated with his excerable presence.

The soldlers of the South Theo let there be no ociay. The soldiers of the South only require to know that they are needed to shield their country from the farther advance of the enemy, and that the future promises brightly for our arms, to make them rush to the r places and fight again with the valor and bravery that has ever marked them and made for them a name unsurpassed in legend or history; a name that will be more than the moid of autiquity shall hide from view and memory, their lesser wars that are ineignificant in com-

THE presence of Yellow Fever at Newbern, under the name of " Congestive Chills" is announced by the Washington Chronicle.

The Pig in the Fence. The "local" of the Macon Intelligencer commonting a recent speech he declared his belief that McClellan, party has yet done so is proof positive that no sufficient upon matters and things in and around that city ly strong demand has been made upon any party so to 84 Y8 :-

rageous prices we are required to pay for everything and the course that the selfish pursue reminds us very forcibly that the ratu e of the human family is well portrayed in

A PIG IN THE FENCY.

Did you ever observe when a pig in the fance Sends forth his most piti ul shout, How all his reighbors betake themselves hence To punish him ore he gets out? What a hubbub they raise, so that othere afar May know his condition, and hence Come running to join them in adding a scar

To the pig that is fast in the fence. Well, swine are not all the creatures that be. Who fled themselves sticking between The rails of the fence, and who strive to get free While the world is still showing them i Who find that the favor they meet with depends Not on worth, but on dollars and cents:

To the pig that is fast in the fence. WHITE OAK RIVER. FOUR MILES ABOVE SWANEBORO'.

Sept. 11th, 1864. MESSES. EDITORS : On the 4th of this month I found in a creek, known as " Hadnot's Creek," the body of a man cut off at his lower ribs, all below that being gone. I got all the people to gether that I could, took it up rep!y. and had it buried. It had been in the water some time,

This morning, while talking with Mr. E. W. Pellemy gun and ran to the scene of action, and found the alligator with a large bog of mine in the creek. I shot and killed him. On getting him out, I found him to be and steamed away. one of the largest I had ever seen; he was also uncommonly full. We cut him up and tound in his stomach the foot and leg and the lower part of the trunk of a man. These parts doubtless belonged to the same body of which the upper parts have already been found .-Where the man came from, or who he was, I have no means of ascertaining. It is believed that he was a deserter from our side or from the enemy's, and was caught by the alligator while trying to swim the creek. We also found the hoofs and leg bones of a cow, doubtless the remains of a cow which lately disappear-

ed from my pasture. STARTLING BUNGES .- It is said that a Methodist preach-

From the Bichmond Dispatch.

ISECOND WEEK ! with coal enough to last eight or ten days. The injury days-Halifax, probably.

We have a few prisoners on board to-day-the offi-We had supposed that no doubt existed in regard to cers and crew of the Lamot Du Pont. They are mostly from Delaware, but still are genuine Yankees, Upon the quarter-deck is a large pile of baggage belonging Everything was taken from me, even to an old and much-worn tooth brush-the last article in the world lowed me.

Weather thick and foggy, with light breezes from southeast, which hauled later to south southwest. At 10 o'clock, all hands called upon the quarter-deck, when service was read by Commander Wood. From Meridian to 4 P. M., thick and foggy; the air chill and damp It is quite cold for August, and the atmosphere plainly indicates our progress northward. During the day rain fell, with thunder and lightning. At 3, the The General, we are glad to state is in excellent health log lightened up, and we exchanged colors with an Euglish ship. From 4 to 6, weather toggy; wind light from northwest.

A little after 6 in the evening the fog lifted again, the trenches before Petersburg.

We learn that President Davis and General Beauregard bow. Course was changed accordingly, and at 7:40 overhauled the American ship James Littlefied, of Bangor, Maine, with a cargo of Cardiff coal for New York. After coming to, Lieutenant Ward was sent on board with a prize crew to take possession and stand her on our course. This coal was just the kind we wanted, and Captain Wood hoped to take some on board; -but the sea being too rough to lay alongside, and the transfer in small boats being a long and tedious job, it had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile the ship had been turned, and was now going northward, the steamer following. About 9 o'clock, the fog came up suddenly, and completely hid her from our sight. We were in great danger of losing eight or her altogether, but steamed on in her direction, ringing the bell and blowing a fog horn. In a short time we heard the ship's beli in answer, and made her light. A hawser was carried to her to prevent such aceidents in future; and while the crew were removing the stores and preparing for destruction she was towing the steamer. We got very fittle from her, the captain and mate being allowed to take everything they wanted, even to a roll of carpeting that was on the man-

At 10, the fog again cleared and the moon shore out. The ship looked splendidly in the night, her tall spars and white sails gleaming in the moonlight. About midnight she was scuttled and abandoned to her fate. Af-

erwards, steered due north. MONDAY, 15th .- Two or three sail in sight at daybreak. The schooner Mercy A. Howes, of Chatham, Massachusetts, was first captured. She had been for now returning with a full cargo of cod and mackerel .-We supplied ourselves with fish, took the crew on board again and stood northwest by west. Light breezes.— Sea emooth.

At 8 A. M. spoke Neva Scotia schooper Sophy, from Curk's Island, with salt for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia -laving a number of pri-oners, they were permitted to board this vessel and arrange for passage home. The captain said be was a very poor man, but would do all he could for them, and asked, as a favor, for some provisions. Quite a quantity of beef, pork and hard bread was sent on board, together with half a keg of tobacco. The crews of the prizes Lamet Du Pont, James Littlefield and Mercy A. Hawes, were sent off, with three boat loads of baggage and personal effects.

At 9 c'clock, captured schooner Haward, belonging to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and just from Cape Breton with a cargo of coals. This vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the "Florida," about six weeks ago, and bonded by Captain Morris to take sixty three her, however, and Lieutenant Benton was sent on board to remove stores and set her on fire. She was a magnificent vessel, the cabin elegantly fitted up with passenger accommodations, and everything about her clean and in excellent order. When we lett her, the illime had reached the masthead.

Midday .- Very warm, considering the cold ichilly nights and days just post. The sea is as smooth as a river. Captured the fishing schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Maine, just returned from four months. fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There was over three thousand dollars worth of cured fish on her, just ready for the market. The captain, named Chandler Jewett, was a genuine Yankee, and the loss of his yesmoment | sel went very hard with him. He repeatedly declared be " would rather lese his wife than that schooner."-This was thought to be a joke at first, but he repeated it so often we saw he was in earnest. The vessel was worth, perhaps, one thousand seven hundred dollars .-In these fishing crafts some eight or ten men are ongaged, and fish on shares. One-half the fish goes to the vessel, and the remainder is divided among the crew.-In this case, there were seven men besides the captain and owner, and, allowing one-half, or one thousand five hundred dollars to the vessel, we see that each man would receive a little over two hundred dollars for four months work. This is called a profitable ibusiness by these rough, simple people along the coast, and is their only dependence. By breaking up the fishing trade we destroy the great industrial pursuit of the New Engand coast. The Floral Wreath was a good specimen of the fishing vascels that swarm every year on the banks in the Gall of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chacur. After cutting the masts away the schoon: was ecattled.

At 8 P. M., took fishing accooner Restless, returning from the Gulf of St. Lawrence with one hundred and seventy five quintais of green fish-codfish-for dargo. Republican procession in Harwick. How came She was homeward bound, and within one day's sail of home. These rough, bardy fishermen are a timid set, and show much terror when taken on board. Several have shed tears, and others, with faces deathly white, remulously ask. " what will be done to them?" Boatswain Cassidey was sent with a crew to destroy this schooner, and take to the boats, while we pursued another three or four miles ahead, running off before the wind. She had been warned by the Howard, upon which we sent our prisoners, and which we saw communicate with her. After a short chase we overtook her-the schooner Sarah B. Harriss, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, just returning from the Gulf of Canso. Several men put on the Howard had changed into this vessel, as she was bound to their homes, and there being so many on board. Captain Wood bonded ber for eight thousand dollars, and sent off all our prisoners. -She was bound for Portland, Maine.

fishing schooner from Portland. She had sails down, was given nothing to eat but meat and bread. When and laid at anchor, all hands being engaged in hanling the captuin of the Howard was with us, there was a in fish. We got some fine freeh fish-hatibut, haddock | Herald on board containing some falsehoods of this and cod—a quantity of ice and a few provisions. The kind, and they were shown to him with the remark that much triendship had been expressed by the people. master, or skipper, as they are called, came over the all prisoners had received the same treatment given him. side tremblingly, and walking up to Captain Wood, He replied, these stories were invented by the press repulled his foreton and put his hat under his arm. charge of your schooner."

"No?" said he enquiringly, "Oh! you would ht do that-I'm a poor fellow-only a fisherman, sir."

I be poor devil locked ready to sink through the deck, after his dunage, He was allowed to take everything him, in which it was stated the fruit had been stolen This morning, while talking with Mr. E. W. Pelle- he wanted—small boats, lines, &c., and then his craft along with many other things on board, after the bond tier, I heard an alligator catch one of my hogs; I caught was scuttled. The skipper and his three men were put had been executed. To correct this falsehood, the cap into their small boats and towed down to the Sarah | tain inserted a card the next day, giving the true story, Harris and turned adrift. We saw him safely on board, saying he had every reason to be thankful to Captain

> The appearance of several mirages of remarkable beauty and distinctiveness have afforded us some pleas-The tog clouds that hang low upon the water, play fantastic tricks with the sails beneath, or in them. Sometimes a fac simile of a vessel is seen reversed upon a cloud, apparently high in the air; sometimes it appears cut in half, one part towering, like a marble colthey look like little toy boats floating a few feet above away very carefully, and look upon them like bank bills. the surface of the water, and ther, when the mist is "This is worth \$350 to me," said one; "I would not thick and the vessel near, it looms up largely, making a take a thousand to rmine said another. One skipper fishing schooner look as large as a line-of-battle ship.— | declared if it would protect him from the army he was phantasmagoria.

An old lady came out, and, after giving him the desired information, asked him if he had any news. He said he had not; and asked her if she had any.

"Yes," said she. "There was an exerter come along here this mornin and said that the Yankees was a mortifyin over at Blacksburg, and Mr. Goslin's critius company come along and drove 'em away. He said the newis had come on the pettigrass wire, to Christiasaburg, that the preserves was all called out and the State of Virginny was to be vaccinated; and while he was telling it, the provotice of East India coral from the cabin, which I hope to get safely home as a curiosity. I have also a piece of Thursday, 18th.—Morning came in cold and wet an early hour. At 1 o'clock, overhauled harque F. C. to hear them converse about the draft and their fears of sea, the lights on Sambro and the opposite point visible on either hand. In two hours' time we were far from

sponge still attached to the rock upon which it grew -the dense fog that hung heavily over the water lackand in the process of formation. Both are interesting ing only the name to be a shower. We made Sambro Head at an early hour, and then ran along the rocky

ter. Burned. Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, fishing craft

from the banks of Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish. Rufus Greyer, master. Barned. Schooper Sarah Louise, of Jonesboro,' Maine, with wood for Boston. George Dobbins, master. Burned.

Owen Wincapaw, master, Burned. Schooner Sea Flower overhauled and let loose on

there being at this time a large number on board.— or three pounds of tobacco in his pocket. Being wet Among them was a genuine Yankee girl, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was cook on her fa- ry in going up the bay. Getting short glimpses through ther's vessel. She was a good looking, black eyed girl, the open ports, we saw the shore was well cultivated who, after her first fright was over, was not unilling to, and dotted here and there with little white villages give her smiles to a few rather handsome "pirates" who seemed disposed to converse with her. One of these the water—the green pasture lands covered with sheep gave up his room to her while on board, and this she and cattle. It is eight miles only to the city, and in less insisted upon putting to rights before leaving, saying than an hour we were anchored off the town. she had "allers been accustomed to work at home." males were much frightened when first taken, but when assured they would be well treated and soon returned, large number of small boats soon surrounded the ship began to develop their Yankee traits : speaking in a filled with curious individuals anxious to see what sh very load tone of voice, with a nasal twang-carsing, was like. A few friends were permitted on board, but using slang words, and very peculiar idioms, they caus- a majority were refused, and had to be content with an ed us no little amusement. One expression was com- outside view. Several boat loads of Yankers were pointmon to all, a e, "to home"—they speak "of going to ed out to us; probably sent off by the Yankee consul home," "when I was to home," &c. They spoke of their for the purpose of gaining information. wives as " the old woman," and the man who said be 'would rather loose his wife than his schooner" was not the only one who showed singularity in his conjugal relations.

"That boat was all I bad in the world," said one and I've put five years hard work in it. Now it's all air of age, although the main portion of the town is

"Yes, I replied," and your people have destroyed not only what we have gained in our whole lives, but our ancestors for over an bundred years."

They acknowledged the truth, but could not see why they should be made to suffer for what others had done Singular enough, we have not yet lound a single man who would acknowledge himself a Yankee. They invariably claim to be Southern sympathisers," "allers have been treindly to the South"-ail were opposed to the George's island, also heavily fortified and garrisoned by Government to Lincoln and the war, and a majority the artillery. Halifax is quite a business town, and we believed this gammon, and hoped to get better treat- many natural advantages. It would be superfluous to ment by lying. It made very it the difference, however, enter into a detailed description of the town in this what politics they had or professed—one was treated as diary, and I pass it by with the few remarks already well as another, and all as prisoners of war:

All these vessels were taken while running down the the fishermen, Captain Wood succeed for Halifex, and and Mr. Pillsbury, editor of the Journal, who has tafour months in the Bay of Chalcur fishing, and was at dark we were dashing on attricteen knots an hour ken a strong stand in our favor. Dr. Almon, especialwards Cape Sable

and scuttled the schooner. At 7:15 started the engines were on Brown's bank, about forty miles from the tained a mast to replace the one lost, and his whole Uspe. It was a dull, smoky day, the sea calm and the time while we were there seemed devoted to us. I have coat was not uncomfortable. Saw several fishermen in federate officers can say the same; for he is never the distance, but did not turn from our course to pick weary of good deeds. A son of Dr. Almon is an esthem up. One coming in our way, was captured—the teemed surgeon in our army. The archbishop, also, is fishing schooner North America, of New London, Con- very friendly to us, and his heart, his house, and his necticus, Daid Mainwaring, master. We got some fresh | purse, have ever been open to needy Confederates. The fish - habbat weighing sixty to seventy pounds, some British officers are unanimous in their expressions of ice, and a few provisions, then scattled the vessel. At 9, captured brig Neva, of East Machias, Maine, dollars and prisoners put on board.

> Cape Sable, and during the day skirted along it, just cantious manner of his expression. There is a change cear mongh to discognish the houses, villages and forts in the feeling plainly seen, owing probably, to the by the shore. A large steamer, standing to the south- course of the Government, which grows daily inimical vard, passed us at 3, P. M., but we had too little coal to us. The colonial administration is controlled entire Rockland, Maine, bound to Cape Lieton for coals. - Minister of State, Mr. Seward. In every.iustance There was nothing on this vessel of value to us, and she where the governor of one of the colonies, or other high

could be removed. Towards 5, the air graw heavy and some rain tell .-A dense mist happs over the water. Two lightbouses visiole on the shore, and a long lice of sterile coast .-Barometer fatting. Wind northeast, with prospect of a storm.

Ranning along the coast, we saw two small fishing schooners a few rolles ahead, which, as soon as the flames of the " Achume" blazed up in sight, turned in shore. We put on full steam and soon came up with them, and just in time to see the crews of both take to their small boats and pull towards a little island a few miles away. The schooners were entirely described. We headed off the boats, and ordering one back, brought the other alongside. When asked why they forssok their vessels. they replied they were atraid we would kill them Indeed, they were very badly frightened, and hard. ly one out of a doz n men was able to talk intelligibly. The schooners were the D. Ellis and Diadem, of Harwick, Massachusetts, returning from a fishing trip in the Bay of Coaleur. Such a pack of cowards I never siw-some were crying and asking if they were to be killed, or what was to be done with them. All disclaimed any connection with the war, and vowed they had always been opposed to Abolitionism and the Gov erament. This information was volunteered, and, with Puritan solemuity and air, they called, with impious frequency, upon God to witness the truth of their declarations. They were Methadist Protestants, and boasted of their piety. One said, " I hope God may strike me dead if I ever had anything to do with the war."

"But," said I, " you carried a torch in that Black that ?" "Ye-yes," he stammered, "but I didn't mean anything by it."

He told the truth, because he was too much confused to tell a lie.

The prisoners were paroled and told to get in their boats and make a straight course for home. Obtained a Portland paper this morning in which we are called "pirates," and a long list of atrocities committed by the crew of the pirate "Tallabassee" given to the public. The numb r of direct, unmitigated lies embraced in this account of our doings is most astonishing. One man especially, who, to my personal knowledge, was treated kindly on board, publishes a "stunner." Some stories told by the late Baron Munchausen and generally considered difficult of belief, were simple exaggerations compared to the stories of this martyr. His clothes were stolen, his hat taken from his At sunset, came upon the Ella Caroline, a small bead, his boots from his feet, and, horrible to tell, he porters, and often without seeing the person whose despite our condition, the law, custom or sympathy, we Captain Wood said, "Well, captain, I musi take statement they give. His own case was an example.-When taken by the "Florida," he was returning from Queen's counsel decided while we were there that the the West Indies with a cargo of fruit, Captain Morris | vessel of a belligerent power has the right to go into a purchased some pineapples, limes, oranges, &c., and neutral port and remain long enough to make all ne-"But you are the very fellows we are after," was the paid him in gold more than he would have received in cessary repairs, take in coal, and twenty-four hours afgreenbacks in New York. He told the reporter Captain Morris had got some pineapples from him, and the Morris for his kind and courteous treatment. A few hours after, he was waited on by a man in the confidential employ of the Government, and told if he wished to keep out of Fort Lafayette he had better hold his tongue about that matter. Of course he was careful

how he told the truth thereafter. It is truly amusing to see how eager all these people are to be paroled, and they ask over and over if it will San Jacinto. These were all the vessels available in umn, one hundred feet in the air. Sometimes, sgain, potect them from the draft. They fold their paroles the navy." I was much interested by the strange tricks of these willing to give his vessel for it, and the captain of a works only against one side, and that, perhaps, the bonded vessel brought his whole crew on board for the Tuesday, 1678.—Spoke a Nova Scotia schooner at purpose of obtaining paroles. It is ridicalous, indeed, About 11 o'clock we crossed the bar and ran out to

Later, overhauled schooner Leopard, of Boston, from | coast towards the mouth of the harbor. Presently we Cornwallis, Maine, with wood. George Cowley, mas- saw a small boat coming through the mist, and a cheery Irish voice asked if we wanted a pilot. To be sure we did-and a red-faced weather-beaten young fisherman clambered over the side. At the entrance to the harbor, or rather Chebucto bay, we stopped to fire the guns, the law prohibiting, or, at least courtesy forbicdirg, us going into a neutral port with shotted guns Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Maine, fisherman. A regular branch pilot now came off to us and took the ship from the fisherman, who was only permitted to take in vessels when no pilot was at hand. He was sat. condition our prisoners should be taken into some port, isfied, however, and went on his way rejoicing with two and disagreeable on deck, we saw but little of the scene There are also some fine farms that stretch back from

For some days back the Yankee papers have been filled with the doings of the pirate "Tallahassee," and a

About 9 o'clock Captain Wood called upon the Admiral, Sir James Hope, and upon his return we were

permitted to go on shore. Halifax is a city of some forty thousand inhabitants. The houses are built principally of wood, and have an comparatively new. Along the bay is the busicess portion, and back upon the bill the residence of the morchants and the military. The land upon which the city is built rises rapidly from the water into a hill, crowning which is the citadel, a strong and beavily arme ! fortress, protecting the town and commanding the har bor. At the present time the garrison consists of the bixteenth and Seventeenth battalions, with detach-

ments of the Royal Artiflery. In the harbor is St. dained to have been threatened with feathers and tar stores and warehouses increase with great rapidity as or their speasaion proc ivities. I presume they thought the trade annually enlarges. Its fine harbor gives it

The people generally are very friendly to the South. coast of Maine, and the last three or four near the Isand of Martenisus and Monhegan in Penobscot bay. - ested friendship. They derive great benefit from south-We ran close to Martenious, and saw the people on ern trade, and, undoubtedly, are honest in their sympashore watching our movements. The day was spent thy and in their admiration for Confederate valor. A cruising around these Islands, and burning vessels few men can be mentioned who have done a great deal marked our course. Towards night, Mr. Tynaus, our for our cause, and have shown their sympathy in somechief engineer, reported the coal fast going, and in or- thing else besides empty words. Among these are Dr. to get a tresh supply to continue our operations among W. J. Almon, Dr. Slayter, B. Weir & Co. A. Keith. ly, has done all in his power, and we were indebted to WEDNESDAY. 17th.—At 6 o'clock, when I wo'se, we him for many kindly acts. Through his energy we obair cool. Although in the middle of August, an over- reason to be very grateful to him, and many other Con-I friendship; but I notice a great change in their feeling. Policy seems to control them, and the fear of their Yanfrom Lyngan bay, C. B, to New York, with a cargo kee neighbors is evident. I had an acquaintance in of coals. Bonded sor seventeen thousand five hundred the Seventeenth, Captain -, who, when I was in Halifax last winter, was very warm and open in his Two o'clock, -- Made the Nova Scatia coast above sympathy for our cause. Now, I could but notice the ly by Lord Lyons at Washington, who is, as is well At 4, P. M., captured schooner Josiah Acheme, of known, completely under the thumb of the Yankes was burged as soon as the prisoners and their baggage official, was friendly to the South, he has been removed and another of the Lord Lyons school appointed. This is seen in all the Canadian appointments; in the removal of Lord Melgrave and the appointment of Dr. Richard McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia the removal of Admiral Milne, and of Governor Bailey, of Nassau. The appointers are in every instance strongly against us. Dislike of slavery is at the bottom of all this, and, also, fear of the Yankees. Every day it

becomes more and more evident that we have no hope from any triendly feeling in England or her colonies. FRIDAY, 19TH.—Went ashore about twelve to day, but had been there but a short time before an order came to go on board at once, as there was a rumor of some difficulty with the authorities. Ever since our arrival the telegraph to the States had been monopolized by the American Consul, Judge Jackson, and it was understood that Lord Lyons had telegraphed a very emphatic order to "send that vessel to sea." During the day, Judge Jackson had made a requisition upon the Government for the steamer, demanding very modestly, the cre w and officers be delivered up in chains .--This demand was laughed at; but still affairs began to

look serious. The "Tallahassee" was on the Dartmouth side of the river taking in coal from a brig, and nearly all her officers were on shore. Early in the evening, without a word of warning, several armed boats and launches were sent down-to us with orders to go to sen at once, and forbidding us to take over one hundred tons of coal, enough, it was said, to take the vessel into the nearest Confederate port. A naval officer was put on board to see that all dispatch was used, and the boats anchored alongside. This was rather galling to our pride, and entirely unnecessary, for a simple order from the Admiral would have been sufficient without all this armed display.

All haste was now used to get the vessel to sea .--Nearly one hundred tons of coal was taken on board, and a small quantity of oil and engineer stores, absolutely necessary. About dark we hauled out into the stream, and only waited the return of a guard party sent out to look up some runaways, to go down the oay. Through the attention of Dr. Almon, we got a spar and hauled it up on the deck, ready to ship it as soon as we arrived in some port where we should be permitted to remain long enough for the purpose .-About nine o'clock the guard returned and reported twenty-seven men missing, evidently entired away from the ship by Yankee emisaries. Judge Jackson had a band in it, and it was remarked that this was not the first time he has been guilty of such dirty work. We could wait no longer, and, after dropping the naval officer into the boat, got under steam and soon left the town behind us.

Of course we were much disappointed with our treatment in Halifax, and it was little expected, since so But they are hardly responsible for the acts of the Govexament. Perhaps we expected too much; at any rate, were peremptorily ordered to sea. I learned that the terwards. Considering the feeling against us, I doubt it Captain Wood had seen fit to beg permission to remain, it would have been granted.

While in Halifax, we saw the Yankee paper?, containing accounts of our captures, and learned the excitement regarding us. Several vessels have been sent out in pursuit. A Washington telegram says :

"The first information of the depredations of the pirate Tallahassee was received by the Navy Department, on the 12th instant, after office hours. Secretary Welles immediately ordered the following vessels in pursuit, namely: Juniatta, Susquehanna, Eolus, Rostoosne, Dumbarton and Tristam Shandy, on the 13th the Moccasin, Aster, Zintic, R. R. Cuyler and Grand Gulf, on the 14th; and on the 15th, the Decotah and

All these steamers, and more, starting out daily, after one small vessel, short of coal and sadiy in want of repairs! British neutrality! I stood on the deck, in the moonlight, thinking of the strange neutrality that

weaker.

## THIRD WEEK

Sinder, 21st - A quet day. Prayers were read at a clouck by Cap' in Wood, the whole ship's crew - essembled on the quarter deck. Two men and a were found stowed away on board, and put to No sail in sight to day. MONDAY, 220 - Rain fell in to rents this morning,

rituers was not a dry place on the steamer. In the Adriatic the decks were badly leak like a sieve. The sea was very rough, Tall has ee," rolling in approved screw-steamnade it very disagreeable to all on board.

DAY 23p - In smooth seas again. There is a e ze from the southeast and a burning sun. ceau sera sent out in purcuit of us have vet In the evening, made two sail, under Enfig. but kept on our course without speaking

SESDAY, 21TH -A fair and pleasant day, light i smooth sea. The sky is fitted with cumu. , that soil slowly along, or rise like a mounon from the horizon. Showery at times. Spoke

THUR DAY, 20th .- The noise of the screw working soon after daybreak, and, by the veue motion, saw there was a chase. Upon deck; saw a long, low, side-wheel steamer coffs, and high puddie-boxes. We ran away with all ease, and in an hour had passed and him and got on our original crarse.— Cook he let off steam and stopped, some acchab'y, occurring to his machinery. He re q i dly, and came on after us but in a few mo and dendedy, and seemed permanently diffathis time, another steamer discovered us, and onning down across our bows and gaining e; hus. Our course was changed, and, bringere, we soon left him behind, and in two t shareers during the day.

ak es : but no vessels are in sight. be evening two sail are reported, neither of The air is very smoky, and there is evespect of a successful run in. At sunset, took der car, seem in order little later than that distingui hed, and we went stowly along of v-rideal lights were made out. Took himsight of a Yankee blockader, but were Took I then we replied with the aft pivot gun. and the Yankee was completely ive minutes he showed signals and or, but fire I no more. We gave him three and to another bearing down upon us .-

char, he immediately steamed away withg to our gues. We steer straight through a a about twelve knots an hour. One more d is within five hundred yards before he is A shot that passes over us is the first intiof him. He fires two shots, both of wide of the mark, and then turns as our guns Not a shot came in reply, and no to come into closer quarters. We fire o give us a shot, and files into his conmoments get saie through the whole gans of the firt. In every instance - med perfiedly astolished, and gave us a Only one replied to our fice, and he was

on and far asteen of us.
stiten we came to anchor inside the bar, or our short but exciting cruise. As for was dr pped, all hands were called ave g protected as through scenes of peril, day. vering us from the hands of our enemies, Gold closed in New York at 223. sare acts car desented port.

some Yankee commander has sent a which he claims to have chased the y Yankee falseboods? They have told but as that I am perfectly astonished at the

vissels in all were captured by the " Talof them large and fine ships and others, coasting vessels and fishermen .of coal been allowed us, as many more blen destroyed on our return trip; but aly cold enough to take us in, and had we d off the coast, it must have given out exortugately, however, we were chased but a d then were not turned from our course. BOHEMIAN.

ACOF FORTION IN GEORGIA. onger a sceret that our army has chang-

ad is entreached on the Monigomery Point Road. There is no reason way this excite the fears and doubts of the peoof country or cause the weak-kneed ole demulous than usual.

evacuation of Atlants, Macon and the country, were more nor less exposed, as memon expedition to raids from Concentrating their cavalry at night and clessly around either flank of our army, the conduct many hours start of our cavalry and numberless depredations before they could be As we were constantly liable to these mauditions, it became imperatively necessary zations should be formed to resist and fore s of the enemy, until our cavairy he scene of hostilities. The necessity d organizations and their good effect, were on man raid. The determin-

of our army to the West Point Road, teen miles. re exposed to raids than before. It will to such incursious as the enemy have the boldness to undertake and will still cet hersel as she has hither to done. tion of our army precludes, we think Sherman's forces attempting a move Should they essay so hazardous an ming, their flock and rear would be exposed to ate attack by our army, and the result, with an advantage in our lavor, could hardly be doubt buy one will examine the map, they will perin the present position of the two armies, letter protected than when our forces were at

which we consider reliable, that the enemy v without meat, and their draft animals perun to de for want of corn and forage, will immediate move on their part impossible .-"old women of both sexes" in Macon place. Let courage be restored to their a the sever spleas to their tables. Macon is tandy sale from the Yankees for the present. - Ma-Let grouple & Confederate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

to Chamball "Enquirer," the organ of Vallandigin makes the following official announcement in its

of the 13 h inst: As the Lancoln papers appear to be somewhat conreed as to Mr. Vallaneigham's position since the court. er of acceptance, we will relieve them by stating we have good authority for saying that he will vote er, with 300 men. an and Pendleton."

ing ver itself, the most uncompromising peaceyear of jurnal in the West, has placed the names han and Pendleton at the head of its columns a undates. Also the leading McClellan journal

mak what we know when we say that there section from the ranks of the Democratic worth considering-no 'bolt' worth counting." ernar do Wood wrote on the 12th instant, promising at he would shortly "add his voice to the thousands are preparing to elect George B. McClellan our and said : "He shall have my earnest and determined support." Finally, by the following, which appeared conspicuously in the Cincinatti "Enwe are assured of the policy which Gen. Mca, if elected, will pursue. Messers. Long and Vor-

are also, it seems, his supporters: GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT-SPEECHES OF HON. CLANDER LONG AND DARIEL W. VOORHEES, OF IN-

We have just issued at the Esquirer office a long Ger. Kelly was and close y printed pamphlet of forty pages, containing | energy. the speeches of Hon. Alexander Long in the House of Representatives, together with the great oration of the n. Daniel W. Voornees, of Indiana.

Presidential campaign."

## REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

NORTHEBN NEWS. Вісимоми, Берt. 22d, 1864.

The Baltimare American of the afternoon of the 20th, contains several official dispatches relating to the fight in the Vailey. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatch says that after a most stuborn and sanguinery fight he completely defeated Early's

forces, capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners five pieces ed the enemy soverely at New Market, driving him two of artillery, nine flags, and most of the robel wounded.— miles. His own losses were severe.

Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division, Upton, Mc Into h and Chapman were wounded. The rebels were atrong in numbers, and very obstinate in the fight. Another dispatch says that McIntosh lost his leg. Gold in Baltimore on Tuesday was quoted at 228. No other news.

ABRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 221, 1864. Faur handred more returned prisoners, including Gen. Walker and sixty-five officers from Johnston's Island, arrived at Rockett's to-night. Rev. G. D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, is also among the returned prisoners.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

Вісемомо, Sept. 22, 1834. The Herald of the 20th has been received. The war news is unimportant. It contains five days laer European news. The peace rumors had produced un week. easiness in the London stock exchange, and on the 5th Con-

sols declined half per cent. Isabella has received the new minister from Mexico, and friendly speeches had been interchanged. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has recognized the

kingdom of Italy.

Napoleon's health is failing. The financial demands of Desmark had caused a delay in the Dano-Germanic negotiations.

LINCOLN AND MCCLELLAN.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1864. The Herald discredits the statement that Grant favors | trust with crushing effect. Lincolu's election, but McClellan's New York friends claim the following letter from Sherman: I believe that ninety-nine out of every one hundred of this army will vote antil we ran down across his bows, for McClellan, with or without my censent, and my inflaat fall soled, and headed in. In half an hour | ence will not be wanting to make the one hundredth go the a abeam, and received the first shot. Anoth- same way. If true, the Herald says, it settles the question of the Presidency.

NEWS PROM THE UNITED STATES. Вісниомь, Верт. 234, 1864. New York papers of the 31st are filled with accounts of were received from this one before we replied the recent battle near Winchester. The news caused great rejoicing in the Northern cities.

Two small steamers were captured at Bar Island, Lake Erie, last Monday, by thirty rebels from Canada. The vessels were destroyed by the captors. Western telegrams say that Gen. G. Mewer has arrived

at Little Rock, with a portion of the 6t's corps. With the assistance of this force, Steele will be able to take the of-Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gan. Price. Advices from Fort Smith say that the train which left

Leavenworth on the 19th of Sept. was captured by the rebels. The train consisted of one hundred wagons, laden with supplies for Fort Smith, six hundred mules, forty artillery horses, and two sutler's trains. Stanton, in a dispatch to Dix, states that the draft is

progressing in all the loyal States. In Washington both of Lincoln's private Secretaries have been drafted. and Captain Wood read prayers, thanking | Grant returned to the army before Peteraburg on Mon-

FROM PETERSBURG.

All is quiet along the lines to-day, not even the usual med Wilmington, engaging her at the picket firing, and but two er three discharges of cannon. George P. Bryan, fell leading the charge in the cavalry arly untrue-but what is the use to It is thought that we are on the eve of stirring events. FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

> BICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1864. A special dispatch to the Whig, says that Gen. Vaughn | glorious graves. Of the 81 members who composed drove the enemy from Blue Spring, East Tennessee, yes- that Class, 18 are known to have passed already to terday morning, capturing 12 prisoners, their horses and equipments. The enemy are fortified at Bull's Gap.

LY:: CHBURG, Sept. 23, 1864. The enemy, supposed to be a portion of Sheridan's command, have made their appearance at Culpeper in heavy force, composed of infant: y, artillery and cavalry. Their | W C Maldin, cavalry crossed the Kappahannock at Welford's ford yes- G W Weare, terday morning. At 12 o'clock this morning their infantry | W G Poindexter, were within three miles of Culpeper C. H. It is belived Rufus Homes, the infantry will attempt to advance up the Rail Road towards Gordoneville, and the cavalry move in the direction | Jas Sanders,

FROM GEORGIA,

of Charlotteaville.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 23d, 1864. Macon, GA., Sept. 23d, 1864. Sg't Maj — Baines, The armistice expired yesterday morning at Rough and Lemusl Cooley, therman's cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta on H H Bridgen,

Thursday morning and passed out upon the right, but up to last accounts there had been no general movement of Lieut F M Harney, his infantry. No advance anticipated in this direction .- | Serg't R Titty. Sherman is supposed to have forty thousand effective nion. His stock is in the worst plight.

The Yankees yesterday received a despatch through | Sergt D McKinney, Rough and Ready from Stanton, in which it was claimed JJ Brown, that Sheridan had defeated Early, took five thousand pris. J Baker, ed by them to the advance of the en- oners, five pieces of artillery and nine colors. Generals A B Tew, ry to catch up with the raiders Rodes and Gordon were killed, and Gourdin and Bradley J Lowder, Johnson were wounded, and that Early was driven eighteen miles.

President Davis arrived here this morning, en route for Lieut Beggan, Lieut Geo F Boyd, Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Charch, WB Trayham, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that cher- | W M L man would soon se forced to retreat, and that the scenes WH Herring, of the retreat from Moscow in 1812 would be re-enacted. An accident occurred on the Coumbus Rail Road this D W Sawry, morning, in which eight persons were killed and thirty-six wounded, six mortally.

> FROM GEORGIA. Macon, Sept. 25th, 1864.

Nothing new from the front to-day. Parties who left J B E obiason, Atlanta yes erday morning report that up to that time the P Bailey, ederal army had made no move in force, and that ther- Jas Massey, man was still bringing up heavy supplies.

> LATER NORTHERN NEWS. RICHMOND, Eept. 25tb, 1844.

The New York Herald of the 24d has been received. The war news is unimportant. several rebeis who captured a Steamer on Like Erie W W Cor, have been captured. Price's army is reported to be at Pocahonias. Shelby B P Pittman,

was at Powhatton on the 12th. One thousand rebels are re- F Lother, ported at Chalk Bluff. Gold 221. European advices of the 11th inst. state that the owner Geo Linca, of the Georgia has been notified that no interference in H A Tate, his behalf, by the British Government, need be expected.

He must defend his interest in the United States prize It is reported that Sammes in again affina fine steam-

The coston market was quiet and prices unchanged .-Breadstoffs dull.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Кисимор. р., Sept. 25th, 1864. New York papers of the 23d inst. have been received. Dispatches from the Valley represent that Sheridan con-

tinues to pursua Emis's forces in the direction of Staun-Nothing important from Grant or Sherman.

Gold 221.

LETTER FROM WHEELEE:'S COMMAND. AUGUSTA, GA., Bept. 26tb, 1864.

A letter from Wheeler's command dated Athens, Ala. states that he had destroyed over 125 miles of rail road in joined Wheeler. The people of Tennessee are cheerful; the To Loging on (word illegible)......10 dolls. crops are fine; that it will take Sherman 30 days to repair damages. Several hundred prisoners and an immense amount of property had been captured. wounded and left in the hands of the

FROM GEN. FORREST'S COMMAND.

Our loss was only four or five killed, and about 20 wounded. Our troops are full of enthusiasm, and will leave in a few minutes in search of new victories.

FROM MACON, GA.

MACON, GA., Sept. 26th, 1664. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 20th inst. says, upon the authority of a special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, that the prisoners in camp Chase rebelled, overpowed the guard, and made their escape. All quiet along the Georgia front. No change since last

FROM GEN. BARLY'S COMMAND. Експионо, Bept. 26th, 1864. A private letter from Staunton reports that Early chastis-

The following has just been received: HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 26th, 1864. Gen. Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 24th, near New Market, when he fell back to Port | And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, Republic. On the 26th the enemy advanced towards Har can they bear the wail of their suffering country-women risonburg, his cavalry having probably passed that place.

been received. It has a dispatch from Sheridan which claims another victory ever Early's forces at Fisher Hill on the 221. All Yankeedom is jubilant at the news from the Valley.

Gold in New York has declined to 200; wheat declined 8 cents.

Postmaster Gen. Blair has resigned at the request of Lincoln. His anccessor is ex-Cov. Denuison, of Ohio. New Orleans advices of the 16th, via Cairo, say that it is removed that Banks will leave that department next

Another fight with the French and Cortinas was p.ogressing at Bagdad at last account. Admiral Porter has returned to his old post on the Mis. siebichi river.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27th, 1864. This evening's Whig says: We have information of one of the most important movemen's of the war, just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution, we refrain from stating to-day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public and to the enemy; to the latter we

NORTHERN VIRGINIA -- THE ENEMY PEPULSED NEAR PORT REPUBLIO.

RICTMOND, Sept. 27th, 1264. Passengers by the Central train to-night reiterate the re port received last night that Early had repulsed an attack

of the enemy in the vicinity of Port Republic. Nothing (flicial or definite from the Vailey to-day. It is believed that the force repetied to have been re pulsed by Early is Torbert's cavalry, which Sheridan sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

From the Fayettevi'le Observer.

North Carolinians Buried at Getrysburg. A friend has favored us with the annexed list, prepar ed with care by a gentleman formerly of this State, and now in one of the Departments at Washington; who says, it may be some consolation to the friends of the buried to know that the graves are carefully marked, and surrounded by a high fence. The 170 names in the list are understood to be of those who died in the Hospitals at Gettysburg of wourds or disease, and were buried in the Cemetery there. It is known that others were killed in the battle there, whose names do not appear and who were probably buried on the bloody field where they fell. An equally accurate list of these will probably never be obtained. Of some of these, the friend who

the eight, and the associate Tutor of Lt. Royster, Capt. fight 10 miles East of Richmond on the 16th of August last. George Wilson, Junius C. Battle, and Capt. Wm. A. Wooster repose in earlier but not less that bourne whence no traveler returns." We ne'er

shall look upon their like again !" THE YANKEES ADVANCING ON CULPEPER C. H. LIST OF NORTH CAROLINIANS BURIED AT GETTYZEURG WHOSE GRAVES ARE MARKED. Co. 🛱 NAME. NAME. Lt Theo D Deems, K, 1 Lt W A Carr, G, 25 Capt G T Baskerville, F, 47 L R Wade, -, 2° J N Jenes, H, 52 J W Snider, (2d Bat) H, 16 lergt C A Watkins. sg't M Brocks. Jos J Marehburn, \_, 65 R B Estis, B, 15 J T Miller, Jao H Goodwin. \_, - F Magee, \_, 47 dec Moure, I, 52 R Cosse, -, 52 Geo A Byrne. -, 26 G G Gay, 1, 52 Thes Hull, E, 18 A J Davis,

-, 7 M R Hamuton,

-, 54 F Vick,

F, 14 G W Workman, --- Epps,

G, 53 J C Hasor, B, 53 J T Williams, J J Outlaw. A, 43 E Littleton, 2 W Davis, 2 Lieut W II Potter, H. 2 Lieut Thos J Kelly, E, 20 Sergt W C Davis, E, 20 W C Paul. H, 23 M J McRae, B, 20 S Keith, E, 17 J E Adams, G, 5 h G Cobb, R, 43 P S Bottell Lieut Boggan. A. 45 W B Arent. A. 23 I B Thompson F. 20 B Walker, B. 12 D Alias, 6, 12 Toos Watton, F, 12 C H Reed, Jno Wilson, 12 Edward Barber. I N Chae. D. 371 J C Kincaird. G, 52 Jan Robinson, K. 26 Wm Gilbert, 4 Wesley Johy.

C J Darbam Corpl B Allen, Jao Russ, d Attory, J C Freeman. I, 16 D A Greene. H, 21 S E Waisser, A J Glascon, 2 I W Pelman. B, 43 Jas M Roberts, aivin nomiord, Lieu: P W Horbrich. Liest Ackew. 21 Lieut Alexander t A J Bowman, Dapt S H White, M, 43 Anthony Divers, G, Lieut Thos W Baker, K, 47 J Isiey,

Allen Dees. J E Perry, R N Thompson. J Marley, ergt M B Pendley, orpis P Fassett, Thos Miliford. Heary Daniey, L, - | i P E ington, D, 11 V A Griffia, G, 37 Dergt A Dement, I, 7 John R Walter, sergi J A Robnett. A, 52 & P Little, G, 61 lergt M Brackett, Geo Nickeon, \_\_, 47 sergi Wm fl Smith, - House, - Griffin, G, 27 G W Werre, \_\_ Todd Smith & Barnes, Capt E G Morrow, Thos W Howard. -, 25 Lieut J W Stewart 47 Archibald Nixon, R Johnson, Mai A Miller. -, 21 Wm Hutchieon well I Autor, 26 Lieut J W Kerns,

W B marcom

Dan'l Holley.

-, 5: Wm A Packett Thos & Mackey, Now AND THEN. -The original of the following bills has been sent to us by a gentleman of this city, by way of il-lustrating the fact that "history repeats itself." The chirography being rather illegible, we cannot wouch for the

C, 52 Wm Howard, K, 2 Henry Bal,

securacy of the copy, though the figures are correctly given.—Richmond centin.! October the 18th, 1780. 

38 dolls. Beceived of Lt. Col. Richard Corfus the above account. ELIERA LEAK. October 18th, Breakfast £3; do. for boy, £18; foder, 18; oste £2 12: Brandy £1 10. Total £11 8 0. Rec's the aBove account in fol.

WM. RUTHERFORD. ATHENS, ALA., via IXEA, Sept. 26th, 1864.

PLAINLY Spoken.—A pretty quakeress being asked if the 'spirit' had never moved her with thoughts of hand, and make this the campaign document for the cluding 1,300 prisoners, two passenger trains, 50 wagons marriage, replied: No, friend, but the flesh had done so nets-the ladies' faces .- Punch.! and ambulances, 500 horser, and many valuable stores, many times.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH. The Macon Confederate & Telegraph-has the follow-

report of Mr. Davis' speech.
Introduced by General Cobb, Mr. Davis said: Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizen: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity insteal of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue

to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though mistortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesbore', our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and re treat sooner or later, he must. And when that de comes, the fate that befell the army of the French Empire and its retreat from Moscow will be re-enacted.-Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him will escape with only body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts. and children, and not come. By what influences they unprepared—they found him asleep. NORTHERN NEWS.

are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. It
The Baltimore American of last Saturday afternoon has there is one who will stay at this hour, he is unworthy the name of a Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all her sons except one of himself to his country and the glorious cause of Lineight years. She wrote me that she wanted me to re- coln's re election by the most vigorous running on recserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Ged. ord. Polk, to whom 1 read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of ber. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of nel Starr burst into his room and our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the heart and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn .-they have one daty to perform-to buoy up the hearts of our people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; dering up the street, and then, through the back door. but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when cur army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved bounds, or quarter nag under the combined influence of that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow time as Washburne between that friendly back door for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

one effort endeavor to coush Sherman. I am going to bath. the army to confer with our Generals. The end must to save our country.

If I knew a General did not possess the right qualiremoved? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had Bragg face of the wind! with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be

make bread. But should they know of any young men have been a share in a heavy cotton speculation, a keeping away from the service who cannot be made to weighty advance of blackmail, or the discovery of a fat go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I sum of gold which could be turned over to the "secret time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left .-

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange to be purpose. Butler the Beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be rembved. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen .-I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to flect the end. We want our soldiers in the field. and

we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for us to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our H, 45 men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarity, at once appeals to executive elemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will be shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after confering with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any oth-

er remedy it shall be applied. Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not 3 penetrated that Valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forted Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it -This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond. I counseiled with that great and grave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon these points. My mind roams

over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I'm going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that it genius is the beau-

ideal, hope is the reality.
The President then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the refugees and exiles would be well provided for, - saccessfully established, will be ultra-States Rights

His remarks were often interrupted by applause. THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

informal deputation to Gov. Brown to invite him to a of the Central Government, as it would secure them a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had greater influence. But the advocacy of this view has this project much at heart, and sent as Lis messenger of the greatly excited the ire of the French Canadians. One of their organs, La Minerve, says threateningly of this of their organs, La Minerve, says threateningly of this of their organs, La Minerve, says threateningly of this the Household and Kuchen Paralture, and other property gin, to whom be tendered written credentials, if desired. proposition : "Well, let them do it." The French Can-He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further adians would unite as a single man, and before ten years into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and mise- were passed there would not be two representatives E, 27 ry which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an from Lower Canada in the Parliament, belonging to an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentle-men to come up and talk the matter over with him and, nore the fact that this very hour the greater part of the see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw English members from Lower Canada owe their seats Georgia f om the war and save her people from further to the French Canadians?" Still La Minerve is one of suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, the French papers not altogether opposed to confederthat the latter would ride over the State road to Chat- ation, if under it provincial seif government is to be setanooga, see "the condition of his people in the rear, cured to Lower Canada. and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it prederstand him to be a general of one of the Federal ar-mics, while I am merely a governor of one of the Con-

morning of meeting Major Rose, the indefatigable Trans Gen. Bankhead and both are en roule to Richmond. He increase in strength, they must inevitably form a very informs us that the river is patrolled by the Yankees with sleepless satchfulness, so that it is almost impossiwith sleepless watchfulness, so that it is almost impossible to cross anywhere. Gen. Magruder had gone with his army to Arkan-

sas, and Gen. Price was in Missouri gathering large numbers of recoui's. Gen. Kirby Smith was at Shreve-The Yankees were still in possession of Natchez, and

had been committing some attractives which shocked the sensibilities of every Christian man. Such for example, as disinterring the dead in order to search for value editor, who is said to be the boss of the concern, met sent the paper should be s uables. This is stated on the very best authority. Mobile Tribunc.

Fugitive Generals and Back Doors.

[From the Chicago Times, 26th ult.]

Last Sunday morning must have been the inauguration of a day-of tremendous excitement in Memphis. civil authorities, and perhaps engaged in perfecting some new and ingenious scheme of warfars similar to that of protecting railroad trains with citizens, and gunboats and batteries with women and children, was not prepared for any such audacious movement as that performed by the rebel cattle lifter, Forrest. Had the demonstration been confined to one in which unarmed tratorous, secession/citizens, had taken some position inclined to the interests of the African, or the re-election Forrest came with men and guns; sabres rattled figreed by against the bony steeds ridden by unkempt, unwashed ruffians; they were, upon the whole, a fierce, yelling, godless crowd, to whom deeds of blood were as familiar godless crowd, to whom deeds of blood were godless crowd godless cr

---- "Dreaming of the hour When rebs, their knees in suppliance bent, Should tremble at his power,' and candor compels us to add this great man only saved

He lay calmly slumbering, dreaming perchance of new schemes of warfare, of new arrests, and fresh victories cent's was heard in Demarars. The cannonading at over contumacious citizens, when the breathless Colo- the battle of Lana was just heard in the open fields

"Yelled with white lips

The foe I they come ! they come !" Awakened thus rudely, the great Gen. Washburne, may or of Memphis, the inventor of the anti-guerilla system of railroading, thrust bis night capped head through the window, took one glance at the ragged horseman thun-"broke" for the distant fort! Ac an chased by his and the distant fort. Probably the acutest angle ever described by tail or shirt under the presure of strong north latitudes, run from left to right, and the meteors It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let breezs and tremendous speed, was achieved by Wash-the dad bury the dead." Let us with one arm and burne on this memorable morning of the holy Sab-

Much do we hope, for the sake of modesty, that no be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I Memphis maiden or matron, awakened by the swift orbits lie nearly from west to east. had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such patter of bare feet upon the pavement, was induced to a falsebood. Where could the author have been when gaze through the lattice. Let it be hoped that the Walker, when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D Lee route between the back door and fort was as free from was sent to her assistance. Miserable may. The man curious eyes as the street along which once rode the who uttered this was a secundrel. He was not a man beautiful Lady Godiva; and that no timid soul was If I knew a General did not possess the right quali-ties to command, would I not be wrong if he was not single white garment fluttered to the rear like streamer from mast-head when the vessel moves swiftly in the

What a vast and sudden demand there was that charitable.

The man who can speculate cught to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our is described as a speculate cught to be made burt followed the example of his worthy conferer, washburne, and took one; General Buckland had independence won, (and we will establish our inde- pressing need of one, and took it-so did sources of pendence) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who one. Back doors were more valuable to loyalists than had remained at home and grown rich, always take the holes to rats when fierce terriers are abroad. They were empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and more prized by loyal gentlemen of that city than would read all letters sent from the people, but have not the service fund." The man who had a back door that morning was supremely fortunate! the man who had none was wretched.

BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION. [From the New York Tribane.] The first Conference of delegates from the eastern provinces of British America-Uanada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island-met on the 1st of September at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island. Originally, this meeting had been convoked for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of uniting, under one Government, and one Legislature. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that wick and Prince Edward's Island. But the project recently agreed upon by the political perties in Canada, to establish a general British American Confederation, led to the presence of delegates from Canada, and to a discussion of the question whether the maritime provinces had better go on with their original plan, or drop

it and adopt the Uanadian scheme. After careful consideration of the whole question, the Conference is said to have unanimously come to the conclusion that the advantages of confederation to all the provinces would be very great, provided the terms of alliance could be made satisfactory. The delegates from the maritime provinces were to resume the consideration of the details of the scheme at Halifax, on the 14th instant, after which a duly authorized Conference of the several provincial governments is to be held at Quebec, to mature, if possible, a formal proposition been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to for submission to their respective Parliaments. If the Conference to be held at Quebec should be able to come as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sept here. It was because an army of the enemy had it will obtain the sanction of the Legislatures, and of a large majority of the people in each of the Provinces .-This result seems, at least, to be foreshadowed by the general favor which the schme of confederation has re

ceived from the press of British America. Serious opposition will probally be encountered only in Lower Canada. There a large majority of the population is French by origin, by language, and by sentiment. They are jealousy intent upon the preservation of their nationality. The originators of the Confederation scheme hoped to reconcile them to the project, notwithstanding the other provinces would be an over. whelming English speaking majority, by the extension of the Federal principle. The Lower Canadians are to have their own Provincial Legislature, which would naturally be entirely under French control, and to the for oak.

Central Government as little jurisdiction is to be transferred as is compatible with the idea of a Contederation. This proposition is accepted by a cocsiderable portion of the French Canadians, but on this explicit condition, that no extensive powers shall be given to the Central (lovernment. To use a term more common with us, men.

The English minority of Lower Canada, of whom the Montreal Gazette is the chief organ, naturally in- Virginia and South Carolina \$2 to \$1 25 for one We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the clines towards a concentration of power in the hands

Quite different are the views of a young school of sented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was French enthusiasts, who are represented by a newly very much to this effect; Tell Gen. Sherman that I an- established French paper, l'Union Nationale. They re federate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, them with Upper Canada. Toey dream of the organiif we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead zation of a French American nationality. When sepato any practical results. - Macon Confed. & Telegraph. rated from Upper Canada, they expect to override the FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—We had the pleasure this English speaking residents of Lower Canada, to diftuse over all French ideas, and gradually build up a Germany. separate and independent French State. Thus far this Gen. Bankhead and both are en route to Richmond. He party is in a minority in Lower Canada; If they should

The further development of this scheme of a British

editor, who is said to be the boss of the concern, met the cowhider and gave her a tremendous thrashing with a horse whip. We are of the opinion that no woman Latest from Le Follet—the sweetest thing in bon- will ever attempt to whip that editor again.—N. Y. Clipper.

Stege of Charleston. o clock Thursday morning a column of and from twelve to fifteen hundred under tion of a day-of tremendous excitement in Memphia.

The vigilant Washburne, absorbed in the arduous municipal duties whose execution he has taken from the Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and marched to the low-civil authorities, and perhaps engaged in perfecting er end of Morriss' Island, accompanied by a large num-

imical to the interests of the African, or the re-election of Lincoln, it would have found him prepared; he would have been ready for it, whether it occurred at daylight, or midnight, or so early as even the night before. But

as the taste of corn bread or poor whisky. Such men at Schooner Oreek Battery. The enemy continued all Washburne had not calculated upon. They found him unprepared—they found him asleep. A brig, deeply laden, was towed inside the Bar.— There was no material change of moment of the enemy's

Chas. Courier.

RANGE OF SOUND .-- Herschel gives three hundred and forty-five miles as the greatest known distance to which sound has ever been-carried in the air. This was when the awful explosion of a volcano at St. Vinnear Dresden, a distance of ninety-two miles, and in the basements of the Fortress it was very distinct. The bombardment of Antwerp is said to have been heard in the mines of Saxony, three hundred and seventy miles distant. The cannonading at Port Royal was heard in Florida, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. I refer to these instances because the inquiry has been made, why sound is not always transmitted through the air with equal facility. Sound will at all times run along atmospheric waves in which meteors or whip and spur and fierce curse of rider, made no such clouds are forming, and it is then transmitted, in certain directions, with remarkable distinctness. The waves of atmosphere and the orbits of the clouds, in

such manner that outside of fifty north, the waves or Some of the newspapers are discussing the propriety of Gov. Vance becoming a candidate for Senator. We hope he has no wish to retire from the Guber natorial curious eyes as the street along which once rode the beautiful Lady Godiva; and that no timid soul was shocked by seeing through the grey mists of morning fill it. They would have voted for him against any other man in the State. They wanted him to be Governor, not senator; and we cannot conceive what con-siderations have led any of his friends to desire the proposed change so directly in contravention of the recent emphatic declaration of the people. With present lights before us, we are opposed to electing Governor

or clouds rotate from right to left. The waves or cloud

orbits go upward and northward from the Equator to

atitude thirty-one and then northward and eastward in

MARRIED

Vance Senator .- Salesbury Wat chman.

On the evening of the 22nd inst., at Mount Calm, in the vicinity of Payetteville, by the Rev. James KoDaniel, Lieut. ALONZ') GARBASON, a native of Wilmington, to Miss Balla L. daugater of the Rev. J E. Bessly.

In Magnotta, on the lath inst., UHARLES S.LLEY, son of P. C. and Casharme Ozeas, aged 9 months and 18 days. In Brunswick county, on Tuesday with of Sept., LULIU ANGELINA WILLOUGHRY, aged 5 years, I month and 9 You have not many men between 18 and 45 left.—

"A mong those who fill nameless graves, are Lieut.

The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of University of North Caroline, and Lieuts. John H. McDade, Wm. Mickle, N. Brooks Tinney, and J.s. W. Williams, of Chapel Hill. Lieut. Royster was one of the eight members of the Class of 1860 who received the first distinction at the University; and of the eight, there are but three survivors. The youngest of the eight, and the associate Tutor of L. Royster Caroline, and the sevent as a sort of Yankee capital.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left.—
The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of cargo of back doors to Memphis. Let government, in cargo of back doors to Memphis. Let government, in order to provide for future contingencies another suddent the care of back doors to all general officers in Macon is field with stores, sick and wounded. It means the care of back doors to Memphis. Let government, in order to provide for future contingencies another suddent days, daghter of a. and U. Roys to cargo of back doors to Memphis. Let government, in order to provide for future contingencies another suddent days, daghter of a. and U. Roys the old with stores, sortowing parents, two cargo of back doors to all general officers in death of this love to be cargo of back doors to all general sweet eyes no more, and her musical voice will see Lalle's sweet eyes no more; that beautifu form which ever bame to meet us, and would beg "Pa" to let her come with it will say "Pa" no more. "Bube" is sleeping in not mat reating place, but we will ever remember her, and with loving hands

will carry flowers to her grave, and bedew it with tears of Fare thee well, sweet "Babe" of beauty, Little Lillie fare thee well; Thou wert too pure and lovely in a world like this to dwell.

"ANGELINA." WILMINGTON MARKET, Sept. 28th, 1364. Brer Carrie—Are in some enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied. We quote on the hoof at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per lp. for net meat, as in quality.

Bacon—Ls in demand, and scarcely any on market. We

quote from carts at \$5 50 to \$6 per lb.

BERNAX -\$3 50 to \$4 per lb.

BUTTER-\$3 to \$10 per lb. COTTON.-The market rules firmer, and the stock in first hands is quite small. We quote sales during the week at \$1 40 to \$1 50 for uncompressed, and \$1 70 to \$1 75 per lb.

CORN-Bells in the small way at \$20 to \$25 per bushel. CORM MEAL-Sells from the granaries, in lots to suit, a \$25 per bushel.
Corruna Retails at \$4 to \$4 50 per lb. Eggs-Sell from carts at \$5 to \$6 60 per dozen. Flours.—None of consequence coming in, and the stock on market has all been worked off. There is a fair demand, and we quote small sales for the week at \$300 to

\$320 per bbl. tor superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder \$16 to \$18; and Shucks \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs. Hides-Green \$7 and dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb. LEATHER -Sole \$23, and upper \$28 per lb.

LARD-By the barrel, \$5 to \$5 50 per lb.

NALLS-sell by the keg at \$2 30 to \$3 per lb.

Pras-Oow sell from store at \$17 to \$20 per bushel. POTATOES-Irish \$35 to \$40, and Bweet \$30 to \$35 per POULTRY-Chickens \$3 to \$7, and grown fowls \$3 to \$9 BIOS-Clean 60 to 60 cents per lb, by the cask.

EALT-Sound made sells from stere slowly at \$10 to \$35 SUGAR-Brown sells by the barrel at \$7 50 to \$3 per lb. EYRUP—Dull at \$20 to \$25 per gallon.

HERETING—Fayetteville factory, \$3 25 to \$3 50 per yard.

Brisits Tuspantine—bominal at \$5 to \$3 per gallon. 1 ALLOW -\$3 50 to \$1 per lb.

YANN—\$35 per bused by the bale.

Wood—Is in demand, and sells by the boat load at \$28 to \$10 for pine, \$28 to \$35 for ath, and \$35 to \$12 per cord

MONEY MARKET. We have no change to report in bonds or stocks during the week, and only small transactions have taken place.— Specie has slightly advanced. The following are the buy-Confederate Bonds range from \$100 to \$120, according to dares.

Four per cent. Certificates \$60.

Bank Notes-North Carolina \$3 to \$4; Georgia \$2 50;

Gold \$12 a \$13; Silver \$21; Sterling bills \$11 a \$22 for

belonging to her estate. CEORGE W. LAMB, Sept. 23d

Special Adm'r.

STILL COMING IN. C ENUINE MACCABOK SNUFF, Pitchforks, Sugars, OT Shovels, Gua Finats. Wattemore Cotton Cards No. 10, Wool Cards, Leaf Cards, Card Backs, Copperate, Soda, Chicory, Cotton Yarns, all numbers, Sueep Speaces, Show Thread, White Lead, Tacks, Tanner's Oil, R.fl. Powder, Pitch Caps, Linseed Oil; M.18 Saw, Hund Saw and Bastard Cites, Mark Saw, Ulother Pine, Raite, R

Files, Pins, Tobacco, Shoe Knives, Clothes Pins, Belts, Bar Steel, Fine Brandles, Boarbon Whisky, &c., at WILSON'S Variety Store. 18-3t-1-1t Sept. 27th

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. WHAT SO AT OF TUPS IS UGIORY.

A. It is a been similar to that of Coffee.

C. Is it much used. Q. Is it much used. A. Yes. It is extensively used and is the common break.

fast drink of all classes throughout England, France and Q. Is it an expensive sticle. A. No, it is as del'clous as Java Coffee and five times Found at WILSON ? Variety Store.

Sept. 27th ADMINISTRATRIX ACTICE. American Confederation deserves close attention, as it bids fair to act a very conspicous part in the history of the American Continent.

A FIGHTING EDITRESS.—Recently, the local editor of a paper in Columbus, Ohio, was cowhided by a female of that city, because of something he "put in the paper"

PRINTED CAMBRICS

FOR PANCY BEIRIS, &c., at JAS. McCORNICK'S.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864.

WE are sorry to receive by telegraph the news that General J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennesset General EARLY has suffered a pretty severe check, burg, a distance of some twenty miles. The aunouncement of this fact is about all we have in regard to it, if we except the painful intelligence of the fall of the one of the painful intelligence of the fall of the of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my orders, which will are the notion to acknowledge the receipt of pour letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs Bail and Grew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal Bouth of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you accomplish my orders, which will are the notion to acknowledge the receipt of pour letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs Bail and Grew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal Bouth of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you accomplish my orders, which will be a supplied to facilitate the removal Bouth of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. causing him to fall back from Winchester to Straegallant Generals R DES and GORDON.

to very little. The campaigns in the Valley are mark ed by a see-saw movement, backward and forward, first one party and then the other. This time it is the Confederates that fall back, the next time it is the enemy. Mean while Winchester is taken and re-taken, occupied

is evidently the first move in GRANT's new combination for the cipture of Richmond. "HERIDAN'S part of the task is to sweep up the Valley and if nk LER from the people.

WE REGRET to see that many respectable papers in the Confederate States are re-publishing a communication to the New York Times, evidently written by an expelled traitor formerly resident here, and whose idenurge for and an attack upon Wilmington, where he onght never to have been tolerated, or that he should further abuse and depounce Go cras Whiting who would no lot fer tolerate him, it only what might have He is quite as abusive of " Davis and here, any " which he characterizes as " the most into rable despo ism that ever directed the face of the

We have not before alluded to this miserable effusion of a mos. contemptible character, and would not now but for the fact already stated, namely, its being copied by respectable Southern papers. We wish to givthese papers some idea of the source from which this affair emanates.

We do not design entering into any discussion of General Whiring's merits or demerits, or the grounds of confidence or non-confidence in him, which people may feel. People possessing quite as good, perhaps better qualifications for judging, than we do, may bon estly differ about these or other matters, and such hen est d fferences are worthy of all respect, and, above all, are hardly to be removed by any newspaper paragraphs One thing we may say, Lowever. One at least of the indispensable qualifications required for the deterce of a place like this, is engineering skill in the commander The possession of this skill in an eminent degree is con ceded to General Whiting and we know that the mode in which this skill has been exerted in planning and providing for the defence of this port has met the full approval of those whose opinion is authority on such subjects. In saying this, we are simply a ating facts We are discussing no doubtful matters, neither are we verging upon debateable ground, when we add that pa triotism and courage are as jus 13 conceded to General Whiting as are engineering skill and ability.

graphical lines or dictinctions in our State, and care less now than formerly; still we think on grand " Jonservative " party dues in this, as in many other things, show a spirit of exclusiveners for beyond that exhibited by former parties, even in times when partyism was at its beight, and its exhibition, if not commandable, was at least comparatively narmless, and therefore to be excused, if not justified.

The West has the Governor. Every " Conservative" paper that we have seen claims the Senator to be elected by the next Legislature for the West, although one Senator, Mr. GRAHAM, already comes from that section. All the gentlemen thus far sugges ad are of course identified with a peculiar party, rame and

This appears to our simple understanding to be rather a strange way of inaugurating the new "era of good feeling." of which we seem to have read something during these latter days. Might we ask whether this said "era" is to be marked, not simply by the ostracism of all not professing a particular creed, but also by the > exclusion of all who happen to live in a peculiar geographical region of the State? What has Mr. DORTCH done, that in this era of "good feeling" his head should be marked out for the block? Why does not the error have any good feeling for him? What has Mr. Davis done, that no " Conservative" voice once names hiname? But we forbear questioning where no satisfac tory answer can or will be given. We believe in things when we see any satisfactory evidence of their existence so we will in regard to the 'tra of good feeling" when we see the "Conservative" organs acting in a manner indicative of the influence of this good feeling. Some people of weak faith doubt this thing of reciprocity all on one side. We fear that our faith is not strong in the sort of reciprocity and good ferling as yet land rad

ASA A. BROWN brq , a most estimable citizen, and for mer'y connected with the press in this town, as Editor ad Proprietor of the Wilming's Chronicte, died Taursday morning about four o'cleck.

Mr. Brown, although not a netive of this town or State was thoroughly identify din fiel my with this community, of which he 'ad been so long a resid to' For some years under the pressure of a fata: disease, he bore up martally a log to his duties even up to the time. du as we to the was firsty stricked down. to rise as us in this world, closic an him mble life at the age of aix y two years. He was a tide South ro man in his fe was, and to the last took a de p interest in the struggle now going on for onthern independence.

THE Goldaboro' Journal of Thursday, learns upon good authority, that Yellow Fever is prevailing at Newvern. The number of deaths daily, is said to be from twen y to forty, and the number increases.

This is certainly a large mortality for a place like Newbern, unless indeed there be a goodly number of Yankee soldiers there, or an inflax of Yankee traders and runaway negroes, all of which classes would make good food for fever, and we trust that a respectable number of them may be devouted by Bronze John.

It is now certain that Yellow Fever exists in Charlest in, though we are uprole to say prec say to what extent it has spread. While it cannot be said to be "raging," neither can it he put down as purely sporadic. I has gone too far for that, we fear. Indeed, we are assured upon unquestionable authority, that it has already become epidemic. God protect and comfort the people of that d vo.ed city.

Lincoln has got a new and troublesome ally in Coa-TIMAS, the half-guerrilla and whole ruffian leader of the JUARYZ forces in Northern Mexico. This person, being totally unable to cope with the French and their partizans, has suddenly crossed over the Rio Grande and taken possession of Brownsville, driving out the little garrison, and boisting the Federal flag. If Lin-COLN takes up with CORTINAS he will give umbrage to be French, and, by accepting Continas' services, will pledge himself to return the favor on behalf of the socalled National party in Mexico. If Lincoln does not take care of his new allies, the Texans will. The redoubted saffron colored abdomens will be wiped out incentinently as a warning to others, and as an evidence how Lincoln backs his friedds, from whom, by the way, he prays most earnestly to be delivered.

Take us into port—having his clean shirt in a bundot take us into part in the clean shirt in a bundot take us into take us into take us into take u called National party in Mexico. If Lincoln does

The Atlanta Exiles. of the Correspondence between and Sherman. The following is a continuation of the correspondence between General Hood, commanding the Army of Tennes-

838 and Mejor General Sherman, commanding U. S OF ONE AT ATIANTA:

BEADQUARTERS WILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Confederate Army.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt So far as the falling back is concerned, that amounts for a parallel, so an act of "studied and ingenious cruelly" It is not unprecedented, for Gen. Johnston himself, very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should

be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark History of War. then recent and modern examples are so handy. You you self burned dwelling houses along your paraset, and I have een to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitwhich of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave

I way that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to

a just God in such a secrilegious manner. You, who is the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into tity is more than suspected. That such a person should battle, in-nited our flag, seized our arsenals and certs that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordunnee-ergeaut, and seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against Negroes and

> Long before any overt act was committed by the, to you nateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri in'o rece lion spite of themselves, fal-ified the vote of Louisiana, turned to se y ur pirates to plunder untheir homes an declared by act of your Congress the con-tieration of a l debts due northern men for goods and and early in other his Almighty aid in deserce of justice and

Talk stor to marines but not to me, who have seen these bings, and who wil this day make as much sacrifice for ne peace and hence of the South, as the best born couch of among you. If we must be enemies let us be men. and the it out as we propose to do, and not deal in such by oritical appears to God and homanity. God will judge us a due time and he will pon-unce whether it will be nore numane to figut with a town full of won en and the families of a brave people at our backs, or to remove them in time to places of safety amo'g their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant, W. T. FHERMAN, Official Copy; ETH. B. WADS, A. D. C. Major General,

GBN. SHEEMAN'S LETTER CONCERNING THE EXILES HEADQUARTERS MILITARY FIVISION OF THE MISSIS-IPPI, In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864. Special Field Orders, [

No 70. I. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Majo General W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is rereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept (2th, until daylight of Thursday Rept. 22th, being ten (10) and days, at the point on the Macon Bairroad known as Rough a. d Bendy, and the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around about for a circular transfer of the country around a circular transfer of the country around the country around the circular transfer of ole of two (2) miles radius, together with the radialeading and from in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy states. on, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Adams a sate means of removal to point a South.

II. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlante, Col. Easton, will afford all the people of Atlanta, who elect to go on h, all the facilities he can spare to remove them comortally and safely, with their offsets to Rough and Ready, using cars and wag ms and ambulances for the purpose and commanders of regiments and brigades may use that egith. This and staff teams to carry out the object of this carry. We whole to case after Wednesday that Alyr had he whole to couse site on the road out, beyond the Camp Ground, with orders allow all wagens and vehicles to pass. Lust are manifestly or this purpose, without under search, and waj deners. for this purpose, without under search, and well tieners, thoward will send a guard of one hundred men with a field efficer in command, to take post at fields and Krang during the Trace, with orders, in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to myintain the most perfect order in that vicinity, during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the trace, and the guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4. P. M., on Weduesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw at the first marring. at da.k, the Truce to terminate the next morning.

Maj. Gen. W. T. FHERMAN, To Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Army in Georgia

Official Copy : Eth. B. Wade, A. de C.

By order of

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ) bept. 12 h. 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Com'dg Mil. Div. of the Mis-GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the recei; f your letter of the 9 h ins ant, with its enclosure, in ret rence to the women, children and others whom you have Atlanta. Ead you seen proper to let the matter rest there I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this cor respondence, and without your expressing it in words would have neen willing to believe that whilst, 'the interest of the United Statess' in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the ne-cessity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compalled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissect, and not allow silence in regard to them, to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which is duces me to nodify the language of condemnation with in the opinion that it stands "preminent in the dark his cory of war, for studied and ingenious cittely "You original order was stripped of all pretences; you amounted the editor for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone, you offered to us and the civilized world, as an all-sufficient reason for discrepanting the laws of God and man. You say that "General beauting beautiful and was all sole of the present the same of the civilized world. real Johnston himself very wisely and pro erly removed the tamilies all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gament soldier and gentieman to say that no act of his distinguished causer gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villa gen, nor towns, nor cities, si her friendly or hostile. He by any "sect" of the "Conservative" party. When off red and extended friendly sid to his unfortunate fellow we see things we will believe them. Not much before. You are equally unfortunate in your a tempt to flud us ification for this act of cruelty, either in the defence of opesboro' by Gen. Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. Gen all offices and the position in front of Jonesboro's at the supernee of injury to the houses, as ordinary, proper and just tible act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk. ad cost. If there was any fault in either case it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual it was are the civilized nations. No sahabitant or either town was extended from his home and fittaide by the orders of ther Gen Hardes or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of unfell no other emotion than pain, in reading that portion of your letter, which attempts to justify your shalling Affective. ath without notice, under the piet ace that I defend a tlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon soot not many market balls from your line of investment, that over-shot their mark, and went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of jour firing int atlanta, in any way you thought preper. I make one now, but there are an I und ed thousand living witnesses that, on fired into the habitations of women and crild en for weeks, firing far above, and miles be only in line of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the kill of your artifleris see o credit the insignation that they for several weeks, unintrationally fired too ligh for my modest fleid works, and manghered women and children by accident and want of

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It open wide field for the discussion of questions, which I do not eclare committed to me. I am only a general of one of he armies of the Confederate States, charged with mili-ary operations in the field, under the discound of my su rior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss wit on the causes of the present war, or the political ques one which led to, or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far able mans than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to epel any unjust conclusion, which might be drawn from ny a locce. You charge my country with "daring and adgeing you to battle." The truth is, we sent commisel pers to you respectfully offsing a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we before the first gun was ared on either side. It do say we insulted your first. The truth is we fired upon these who cought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we saised upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and indians. The truth is we expelled by force of arms insolent introders and took possession of the composition of the protect o session of our own forts and arsenals to resist your clause to dominion over masters, claves, and Indians. all of whom are to this day with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world warring against your attemp, a to become their masters. You say that we tried to torce Missouri and Kennexy into resellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government from the beginning of this struggle to this your has again and again offered before the whose world to the struck of the majorate will of these States and all others.

or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels hoisting the flag of our sountry, and swept the seas in defiance of your many around the whole circumference of the globs. You say we have expolled Union families by the manue. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary the moderation of our Government towards traited has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemics and wany wellmeaning friends of our cane. You say my Government by some of Congress has confiscated "all debts due northern men for goods sold and delivered." The tru b is, on Congress gave d e and ample time to your merchants and traders to cepart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only a questrated the property of our on purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed enits in retaintion for tueir ac's dic'aring us traitors and unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war confiscating our property wherever their power extended. ether in their country or our own. Buch are your accusa-tions, and such are the facts known of all men to be true. Y u order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men women an! children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the pies that it is to the interest of four Government, and on the claim that this is a: act of "kindues; to there families of Atlanta." Butler only baotshed from New Crienns the registered enemies of his Government, and ack owiedwed that he did it as a punishment. You issue a weeping edict covering all the in Meanwhile Winchester is taken and re-taken, occupied and re-occupied. The lower part of the Valley of the Sherandoah has indeed been the Flanders of this war. In the absence of details we are unable to estimate the importance to be attached to this affair. We think the importance to be attached to this affair. We think it will not seriously interfere with our plans, though it will not serious was not the town that every backet on that one is hunter of a city and add into to be inhabitation in the town that every backet on the town that very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate decide that my earnest pray r to the Almiably Father to pentine over the cabin floor and applied the match. In boundeds of others, and challenges the fair man to judge wave our women and children from what you call kindness a few minutes she was in flames.

At is a sacriligious, hypocritical appeal.

You come mic our country with your army avowedly for the pursues of subjugating tree white men, women and remove them now, at once from the scenes that women and childre; and not only intend to rule over them, but you need in the State of Maine. Nothing of value was children should not be exposed to, and the "brave peo- make negroes your allies and de-ire to place over us an found on her, and she was fixed as soon as the prisoners. pie 'should scoon to commit their wives and children to inserve the rude barba ians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as inustrated in the pages of its dark flistory.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to the inserve to accept your slavement in reference to your kindmess toward the papele of At anta, and your willegness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decission in reward to matters between myself and my country, and my

ply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye, and obliden, in my country, we will figure you to the death.— Better die athon-and deaths than submit to live under you or your government and your negro allies. Having answered the norm a forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September. I close this correspondence with struct ships expelled Unin tamilies by thousands, burn d you, a diretwithstanting your comments upon my appeal

> Your obedient servant, J. B. H on General. [Signed] F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.

> > From the Richmond Dispatch.

During the month just past there have appeared rom time to time, many items about the Confederate | The air was close and smoky, made more so by the ships Cruiser Tallabasser, and extracts from the Northern burning near us. This was very favorable, as it prepapers regarding the doings of the Pirate Tallahassee have been extensively copied. Perhaps the main facts have thus been made public, but only one side of the on our port bow. As the other had done, she bore story has been told, and that, with all the exaggeration and talsebood of particular instances, is incomplete. In order to make knews the true story, taking into consideration at the same time the limited space allowed narrative from my dury, written from day to day

he eastern bur at these tides. The steamers Flamingo, crockery, and, in fine, everything on board was of the the moment they arrived in New York. dide, and in a short time we were affrat steaming down ago, the "24" cost \$16,000 in gold; and the fitting Du Pont, of Wilmington, Defaware, from Glace bay, towards Firt Caswell, preparatory to a trial of the up, \$1,000 more. We found two passengers on board, Cape Breton, with coals for New York. other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smith— an old gentleman out for his health, and a New York while the schooner was being fired, a Russian barque office, a village somewhat visited in years gone by as a drummer of a pleasure exercision. Mr. Callahan, the passed, and we bargained with him to take the passen.

At this hour the proon had gone down, a few black through a thin gan. like vapor that rose from the tude, making me a small present as a testimonial of hisunfortunately, a str am of flame burst from the smoke- he had expected, or even hoped, when first taken on from a single glance, to tell the nationality of a ship. stocks and be regard us. The enemy immediately showed a signal light, but no answer being received, gave us and held his band to me. a abot, quickly followed by others. This was repeated n the ther side; but every shot went over. Running at a speed of nearly fifteen knots, we soon left got beyond reach of receets or shell. We saw three more blockeders, but passed them unobserved, and in a few hours were out at sea.

SUNDAY, 75H .- At daybreak a Yankee cruiser was Were then rauning southeast, with little more than Yankee's tunnels showed he was making every exertion to overhaul us. It is an easy task to run away from him, and in about two hours he is buil down, but still standing on. At 8 o'clock another steamer came up ahead, and discovering us, gave chase also. Changed our course to northeast by north, thus bringing both e uigers en our beam, bearing down at an acute angle acress our bow. An hour's run, both were astern. It is a ca'm, quiet Sabbaib day-a smooth sea and clear sky. Captain Wood read service on the quarterdeck to all hands. See large school of porroises rolling and tumbling in the water. Three deserters from the fleet were found stowed away this morning. They

were put in the coal bunkers to assist the firemen. Two o'clock - Both steamers chasing us in the morning are out of sight, but another is signaled from the masthead. Cassed us until night; but it required little exertion to keep away from him. Just as dark came on, marly ran into the fourth cruiser we have fo-day, and before our course could be charged were close on him. He showed a blue light, and im mediately came down in our wake. Another signal light was show a orward; but as neither was answered, he opened fire. For a few moments his shell pass over as, and then, as we increase our speed, they gradu

Monday, 8th .- A fair, pleasant day. Some swell, as there nearly always is in the stream. Masses of over the urface of the water, and the little Mother Cafied with be heavy, Dutchy appearance, pass rapidly by under steum and canvas.

schooler Farny, of Nova Scotia. In the evening, over the side with a very confident air, feeling sure that te, with no great effect. hauled brig H. F. Calthirst, of Turk's island, evidently being in Englishman, would be allowed to go on with a Yankee under British register Lieutenant Ward his ship. This was the Adriatic, from London to New boarded her, but found the papers all right, under the York, with one hundred and sixty-three passengers. consular seal. Towards night the barometer fell, and there was great consternation among these people the air grew thick and hazy. About 9 o'clock, saw a when told that the ship was to be deshoyed, and they large steamer on our port bow, but passed her unob- were ordered to gather up their private baggage to go

THURSDAY, 11TH.—Two vessels in sight at daybreak: off, and the vessel scrittled.

and sixty miles from Barnegat. Seven sail in sight .-

"What ship is this?" he asked as he stepped upon the quarter-deck. "The Confederate Craiser Tallahassee," replied Cap-

tain Wood. Upon hearing this the tellow was frightened out of his wits. His face turned deathly pale, his kuses shook violently, and drops of perspiration started from every pore. I never saw a more perfect picture of abject misery than he presented when told his boat would be purned. This was the James Fanck; or, Pilotboat " No. 22." Being a beautiful and fast sailing schooner, Captain Wood put a priz? crew upon her, under Mr. Curtis, acting master, and pilot Davis, keeping her as a tender. We obtained some Fulton market beef. mutton on ice, fresh vegetables, and a quantity of stores

Boston, with lomber for New York. The prisoners each other up to the time of their capture. The Billow were taken off, charts, chronometers and nautical instruments removed, and the vessel burned.

Meanwhile, the Tender "22" was rent after two sail, some five miles away; and in about two hours sent down to us the barque Bay State, from Alexandria, Virginia, to Boston, returning light, after having taken out a cargo of ecal. The captain's wife, two children, and nurse, were on board, and all badly frightened. It was some time before they were thoroughly convinced they were not to be murdered. After removing everything of value to us. Lieutenant Gardner poured tur-

While this vessel was burning, the " 22 " brought down the brig A. Richards, of Boston, but mostly ow- alongside. One was an English vessel, which, of course, could be gotten off with their baggage.

A short time after two more sail came in sight. We are evidently in the track of cousters from nearly all the Atlautic ports, bound to New York. Bub lemale servant. There were two passengers in the cab- Georgia Regiment. proved to be schooners. We brought one to with a in, an old sea captain and his wife, the latter a perfect blank cutridge, and the tender was sent out to bring termagant, and very off-neive to all on board. Her in the ctaer.

We now had over forty prisoners, and as they allowed to take all their personal property in addition lamb, and distributing testaments and trac's among to their private baggare, cur decks were inconveniently filled. On this account, the first schooner, the Carroll, of East Machiae, Maine, was bonded for \$10 000, and the prisoners with their baggage, sent on board.

| Note - The agreement specially stated the passen-Carroll violeted his oath, having landed his passengers the sea. on Long Island, and giving information at the nearest telegrapt station. I never saw a man more earnest in his declarations that he would keep his word. The other schooner, the Atlantic, from Addison New York, loaded with wood, was burned. At five

o'cloca the Carroll cleared with dur prisoners, and we laid in wait for other prey. At six o'clock we were standing northeast by east vented our smoke being seen at a distance. Half an hour on this course, and another pilotboat bove in sight down for us unsuspiciously until near enough to make out the easign, when she hauled on the wind and run These pilothoa's are lost sailers, and the chase was ex sas fitted up in elegant style and in perfect order .-August 6th .- This morning we were still aground Muhogany berths, resewood panels, fine carpets, da-

Jane Fear, and Yadkin, were made fast to us at high best and costless description. Built only three years bim in saving his personal baggage, inviting him to the destined for the Yankee army. ward room table, and at night taking the blankets from I should have remarked yesterday that, soon after the c'ouds floated in the sky, and the stars chone dimity every possible attention, and be expressed much grati- use to us was destroyed.

[Norg.—Upon reaching home this in lividual pubwas very badly used; had his hat and boots taken from them in the darl; and, although they fired several him; was kept without 100d, and had no place but the rocacts to discover our position by their glare, soon wat deck to he at night. He further stated I had declared suggest to him one of the Chesapeake pirates, which he knew to be a deliberate falsehood. reading this in Halifax, I determined to keep my sympachies for the future a little more in check. There in pursuit of us, and some four or five miles astern - were several such cases well calculated to stir up revengeful feelings against other prisoners; but I do not half steam. The dense black smoke rising from the know of a case on the " Pallahassee " which was ill-

We hastily gathered a few thiogs from her-nautical instruments, telescopes, charts, clocks, medicine chest, &c. And then, pouring turpentine over the cabin floor, this five boat was fired. Lieutenant Gardner besitated to apply the match; but there was no help for it, and she was soon ablaze.

Oace more we are on our course, the "22" following in our vake. The bright flame of three burning vessels showed plainer as night came on, while, in the distance, two more were smouldering at the water's edge. About midnight the wind died away, and car her, but elicited no reply. A second challenge was met Tender lagged behind. She was taken in tow, and, under casy steam, we stood on towards Montauk point. All these vessels were burned within a short distance of each o her, and in latitude 40 deg. 19 min. north, longitude 72 d g. 27 min. west.

At night, owing to our proximity to the land, we had a beavy ground swell.

FRIDAY, 12 M - As usual at daybreak, several sail were in sight. The " 22" was cast off and sent after Captain Phelon now became more earnest, and sent a some vessels in the distance, while we steer for a large thip on our starboard bow. When alongside she was ordered to heave to, and in doing so swept down upon all roll astern. After the first half hour we saw him us, and struck us before we could get away; but, fortunately, very far aft. Our mainmest fell, and the deck was swept clean of everything standing, carrying away even the iron bulwark rail. Being a very large ship, beautiful guif-weed float by continually, sea guils skim towering high above us, she would have is evitably sunk us had she struck amidships. The mast fell over the re,'s checkens flication to resiles wing. Spoke the side; and the rigging being cut away, swung round ticello; but, fortuna ely, doing no damage, though fre-Hanburg barque Louise Wilhemine, and being satis- ander the propeller. It was some time before this could quently coming very close.

tain and his papers. In a few momen's he came over on board a barque the "22" was then bringing in. I WEDNESDAY, 10TH.-Spoke British barque Arme- shall never forget the scene, and yet it was a trifle comnia, and semoner E ama, of Nassau From the latter pared to what I saw when the enemy took possession obtained New York papers of the 8th instant. After of the town of Fredericksburg. Women and children dark, gave chase to a suamer with lights set, and under wept, screamed and prayed, while men cursed, laughed steam and canvas, close houled to the wind. There is and got drunk. Two or three elderly females went inan ugly look about her when seen closely, but we stand to hysterics, while others were running here and there, on until nearly alongside, when it is found we have with clasped hands, asking us to spare them. It was caught a tartar in the shape of a frigate. Not caring some time before they could comprehend that we did to interfere with such a respectable craft, we bear not intend burning them with the ship; but when they frequently a whole boat was taken up by two or three one an English parque, the other a coasting schooner. persons with their luggage. It was a bustling scene While speaking the larger vessel, the schooner turned when they came to go over the ship's side. The women on the wind and ran for life, knowing very well what were lifted into the boats as carefully as possible, and we were. It was nearly an hour before we overhauled the disagreeable business conducted as well, and better ber, but a musket shot finally brought ber to, and we than could be expected. Three or four men were so boarded our first prize—the schooner Sarah A. Boice, drunk they had to be slung over the side, Captain of Boston, bound to Philadelphia for coal. The vessel Moore among the number. It was with great difficulis new and valuable. There are iew provisions on board, ty he was got out at all, as he preferred going to sleep but these were removed, the captain and crew taken in his bunk to the exertion of changing ships. It took nearly three hours to clear ber, and then she was burn-We are now about twenty miles from Long Island ed with her valuable cargo on board, of sixty miles from Barnegat. Seven sail in sight.—

The baggage these people carried was of the stran-

Towards 9 o'clock a pilot boat appeared and ran down gest description-broken pots and pans, jars, crockery, towards us, thinking we were in want of a pilot. When cracked vases, bird cages, cats, dogs, and other pets, ber foremast the rebel colors, entered the port of Will brought with them from the Old World. These they all mington. Fort Caswell and the battery fired a few de towards us, thinking we were in was a sent off, in which of determine for themselves whether they will cast their jestiny with your Government or ours, and your alongside, a boat was lowered and sent off, in which was the sent off, in which was a large well-dressed man, with a heavy watch—insisted upon taking, but in many instances had to be joie. She is supposed to be a new rebel cruiser, or to Louisiana with the unbounded kfidness which that hose

The barque Saliote, which was bonded, took the pasengers and our other prisoners on board. We gave them some casks of water, and sent word to the captain if he wanted more two casks would be thrown overboard for him to pick up. To this he made no reply

so we presumed be had enough to last him in. Later in the day, steering east by south, we fell in with the schooner Spokene, of Maine, bound to New York, with a cargo of laths. She hoisted the United States flig as we came up, and was ordered to heave to. Lieutenant Denton boarded, and after removing chronometer and charte, cut away the mists and scut-

Two hours after-about 5 o'clock P. M -captured brig Billow, of Salem, Massachusetts, loaded, also, with laths. The captains of these two vessels were cousins, At 11 o'clock, came up with brig Carrie Estelle, of and had sailed from port together, keeping close to was burned.

At 6 o'clock saw a schooner on her port-bow coming on towards us. This was the R. E. Packer, of Pennsylvania, bound to Boston with a load of coal. Qur decks were now very much crowded with prisoners, and in consequence, the schooner was bonded for \$30,000. and they were put on board. She had a valuable car-

After leaving her, steered northeast by east. During the night a steamer passes, as supposed by greatly need the men. ber lights to be a Federal cruiser. We were not

August 13rn -It was scarcely daylight before two sail were reported, and in a few moments both were we could not touch; the other, the barque Glenaron, of Thomaston, Maine, from Glasgow to New York, with a cargo of pig iron. . This was a fine, new barque, with have arrived here. splendid spars and double topsail yard. The captain had his wife on board,—a brave, good woman,—and a ken by a good many prisoners, some say by one entire tongue was never idle, and her time about equally divided between abusing her husband, who bore it like a our men. The art of making everybody disagreeable was carried to perfection with this horrible woman, and the scoldings she gave the poor captain, who was tied to her aproa string, struck every one dumb with astonishment. The last act of revenge on the poor man was gets were to be taken to New York, and not landed just as she was leaving the side, when the old lady, in elsewhere. We have since learned the captain of the a fit of anger, tore off her new bonnet and threw it in

We go a quantity of mess stores from the Glenaron. a lew luxuries, some hams, a coop of chickens, and two pigs. After removing all things of immediate service to us, Lieutenant Ward had her scuttled, and the sunk rapidly. Before we were out of sight she went down by the head, and sank forever beneath the ocean. It seemed a pity to destroy such a noble craft, and I looked upon our work with sorrow.

I spoke of Mrs. Watts, the Captain's wife. She was. indeed, a brave, sweet woman, and bore her losses with out a murmur, and at the same time, the taunts of the other fem de. Oaly once did she give way to her feelings, and then when speaking of their loss in connection with her children.

"Poor fellow," said she, looking fondly towards her husband, "he has been going to sea for thirty years, and citing. At first we had but nine pounds of steam, and all his carnings were in this ship. We were saving for a daily paper, I cannot do better than transcribe the the schooner hald ber own very well, but as the steam our dear fittle children at home—five of them"--and increased we gained rapidly, and finally brought her then her eyes filled with tears and a single drop trickled during the cruise. This I do liverally and without round by a shot from the bow gun. This was Pilot-down ter still fair cheeks. She said that, since the balance and the sufficient apology for its boat "No. 24;" or, the William Bell—one of the fin-ginning of the war, she had read with horror of the sufginning of the war, she had read with horror of the sufest vessels I have ever seen. Everything about her tering of the noble Virginia ladies, and only wished her loss might do them some good. This and similar sympathizing expressions, together with a little abuse of Linon the "rip," the deaft of water being too great to pass mask curtains, and broad lace trimmings on beds; silver coin, the Zantippe threatened to report to the police

About 3 o'clock, we captured the schooner Lamot

summer watering place, but now looking in the last owner, appeared a very gentlemanly person, and I en- | gers into port. The bailque had three or four hundred stages of chronic dilupidation. About 8 o'clock came deavoied to make his is as easy as possible, assisting German emigrants on board, the males. undoubtedly,

my own bed to make him comfortable. I gave him burning of the Auriatic, the "22," being no longer of

We saw a few sail in the evening, but far away and water. A-fair night to tun out. After passing the appreciation of my efforts. At night, while smoking out of cause. They were all small, and had a foreign bar, came upon two blockaders, one on either bow, our cigars, he spoke of the ontrages committed by his look. It is very casy to distinguish an American from much closer in then they had been luring the day.— own people, and condemned them in strong terms. He an English or foreign built vessel by the shape and rig. B. between them, and soon had both abeam; but, repeatedly declared his treatment was much better than | Captain Wood was never mistaken to my knowledge,

board. When we parted he again repeated his thanks, This being Saturday night, one week from our departure from Wilmington, we sum up the week's work lished his statement in the Herald, in which he said he barques, three brigs, and eight schooners-fifteen sail.

cial copy being made out for each man. and subsequent issues. This ends the first seven days reported erecting a new lookout on the South end of our cruise, and of the second week I will speak in my

The Entraces of the Tallabasse into Wilmington, North Carolina. A letter to the New York Herald, from Beaufort North Carolina, gives a descripton of the running into Wilmington of the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee .-

It save : On the night of the 25th inst., at twenty minutes past ten, Captain Phelon, commanding the gunboat Monticello, while can sing off New Inlet discovered a steamer standing for the shore under a full bead of steam. He immediately ordered all men to quarters; and when about five hundred yards distant, challenged by silence, and he directed that a package of nine inch The arrival of the grape at its destination was ascertained by a peculiar sound, caused by contact with resistance, and there is no reason to doubt that the side of the boat received it. The stranger then replied by returning a shell of large calibre, which passed between the foremast and mainmast of the Monticello, exploding on the other side, without inflicting any demage. thirty-pounder shell, to which reply was made in grape, striking almost under the stem of the Monticello. Monticello then opened with pire-inch and thirtyponuder stell, short fuse, but was disappointed at recciving no shots in return, and then for the first time, discovered that the stranger had suddenly disappeared. During the engagement, a rebel battery of Whitworth guas, stationed on the shore at a point a mile or so distant, kep up a constant fire, directed against the Mon-

The steamer apparently made off from the shore in a All being clear, we moved ahead a short distance, and direction southeast, and Captain Phelon followed the Leutenant Garoner was sent on board after the cap- beach in the hope that he might again intercept her.-The battery on the shore still continued its fire, but

craft, the Monticello commenced to throw rocketssignals understood by the rest of the fleet, distant over eight miles from the scene of action-and continued to keep them apprised of the condition of affairs. At about 11 p. m., communication was established between Capt. Poelon and senior (fficer Gleason, who had made all speed to reach the scene of contest. Deeming a further search in the dark to be feeble, it was abandoned, and a vigorous lookout was kept up by all the fleet during

the rest of the night. When day bad dawned so as to make distant objects perceptible, much to the surprise of the assembled vessels, there could be discerned lying serenely and recurely under the guns of Fort Fisher the long sought object of their search, the rebel steamer Tallahassee .away with full head of steam, and permit her to go on did, all went quelly at work packing their things.—

As if to tantalize them the more, Fort Fisher gave her unmolested.

They were allowed to take everything they desired, and a salute of eleven guns, to which she in the same manner replied. And there she still lays, and probably niture, clotning, and money, must be intense. Winder will continue to stay, unless some dark night be the approaching, and no home, no clothing, no food, except closing era of her career; for it hardly seems possible that she will be permitted to go as she came; which. by the way, was rather mysterious. As she must have passed around by the western bar, and in any event necessitated passing by several blockaders, and as the night was bright and starlight, this adds to the mystery. Admiral Lee designs taking all the possible precaution, and will to morrow leave this post to visit the

blockade off Wilmington. Is would seem as if still another was to be added to the rebel cruisers. A few nights ago, a large, fast steamer, carrying at her stern the English ensign, at tend that this feeling was in him, that he declared, when nave had on board some distinguished, welcome pas- pitable and high-spirited people always extended

senger. She, likewise, still remains there.
The Tallabassee had but one must standing when engaged by the Monticello.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says that Gen. Fitshugh Lee calls Gen. Sheridan's army: Harper's Weekly," because, as he says, it reaches Harper's Fertry once a week.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the vear 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

YANKEE NEWS. GRIFFIN, GA., Sept. 21st, 1864. The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 18th inst., has been received. It says that General Lee is being rapidly rein-

forced. A. J. Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, seventy miles from St. Louis.

A party of Guerrillas, en route from Smithland to Louis ville, as prisoners, every wered the guard of the boat and forced a lauding.

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citiz as to some this side of Nashville from beyond.

It says that 25,000 orisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta. Dispatches are published from Grant and Sherman, calling upon Stanton to enforce the draft at once, that they

Gold is New York on the 17th was quoted at 221;

FROM GEOEGIA-ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRICE ONERS, &c., &c.

GRIFFIN, GA., Fept. 21st, 1864. One thousand of our men were encamped at Rough and Beady this morning. Gen. Govan and a portion of then.

The oath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and ta-

The Rail Road is working through from Atlanta to Nach

ville, and is in perfect order. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's mos going home.

Chattanorga and Dalton are garrisoned by three brig-There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta

up to last night, and nothing was known of the where. abouts of our army.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING BETWEEN HOOD'S AND SHERMAN'S ARMIES.

GRIFFIN, GA., Sept. 21st, 1864. It is reported the enemy was akirmishing with General Rood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon, but nothing has been ascertained yet. A train of Yankee prisoners went up to Reuch and

Ready last night to be exchanged.

The ten days truce expired to-night. THE Charleston Mercury says that General BEAU-REGARD has been assigned to the command of the army of Tennessee. We have reason for saying that in mak-

ing this statement the Mercury is perfectly correct. Wonders will never cease. The New York correspondent of the Boston Post, is responsible for the fol-

lowing statement :-A Child born to the Dwarfs.

The New York correspondent of the Boston "Post" responstble for the following: A very important physiological question has been set at rest; although the circomstance has been kept nous after quiet, and those norrible tell tales, the newspapers, have through their ignorance, been as sileat as the most fastidions reader could desire. After this dignified and solom promisel, which I have discreeting introduced by way of

breaking the news gently, I suppose I am at liber, to may blantly that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have get a haby—i real, genuive flesh and blood chip of the old blocks, and 'bleesed brat' describe it as neither a world's wonder ne a world's fright, but a little, cunning, orging doll of a and in no respect poculiar or remarkable, except in mise it gives of being a full sized could and, if it liv of becoming as big again as either of its immediate aree

As the recent term of the County Court, a managity of olution complimentary to Ex-Sheriff Had, was unanimous ly pessed, to wit:
"Resolved, That the thanks of this Court he voted to be D. Hall, Esq late Sheriff, for the prompt manger in which he has performed the duties of his effice, as Emerify for

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRET DAY. Since our last report sixty-five shots have been fired at the city and forty five at Fort Sumter. The enemy and find there have been destroyed one ship, three opened fire upon the city from three guns Wennisday one of them being from a new battery to the extreme With these were tak in upwards of two hundred prischeft of Battery Gregg. A working party was observeners, exclusive of the one hundred and sixty-three pased busy on the slopes of Battery Gregg, and carts and sengers on the Adriatic. They were all paroled, a spe- wagons hauling ammunition all day to the battery from the lower end of the Island. A gin was also up Finding this dary will occupy much more space than at Gregg, supposed to be for the purpose of mounting was anticipated, I am forced to divide it between this sinew gun bearing on Fort Sumter. The enemy are

Five monitors were inside the bar Wednesday made ing. The enemy's tugs and small boats wer, quite lively keeping up communication with the flag samp, the large transports and several other vesses of the fleet inside the bar. A number of them afterwards

went round into Stone. A river steamer came out of Stono and steamed in side the bar. She was filled with troops. I wo schooners deeply laden came from the South in the ternoon, one anchored off the bar, the other sailed

North.—Charleston Courier, 22nd inst.

Wilmington. Having scaled up nearly every other scaport, the Yankees are bent upon the destruction of Wilmington the best and almost the only outlet we possess. Unit grape should be presented to the mysterious stranger. the proper statistics are published, no one can readily imagine its enormous value to the Confederacy. It supplies brought from abroad have been immense, and by its commerce our credit has been mainly sustanted in Europe. For more than a year, the arrival and le parture of steamers averaged twenty per month. Since the manguration of a new system of signal ligars, very tew vessels have been lost, and the peculiar conformation of coast, hard by the river mouths, renders a her-

metical blockade almost impossible. Outside of its maritime importance, the fact of its being a railroad centre, just in the rear of General Lee, makes it a position of prime necessity. Once in possession, the Federals would have a magnificent water base south of Richmon 1 and a dangerous point d' up

pui against Petersburg and Charleston. We have not that grand faith in forts which obtained in the beginning of the war, but we can vouce, from personal observation, that General Whiting has done his whole duty as an engineer, and further, that ho me tremendous earthworks exist on this continent that those that bulwark the folets of the Cape Fear. Nature, besides, has done much for its protection. The bars are shallow, the channels narrow and immediately under our gans. By the most skillful navigation alone From the first moment of discovering the strange can the breakers be avoided, the slightest variation precipitating vessels upon their remoracless langs -Every precaution has been taken to countera t an invesiment by land, and with Limo at Fisher and Henert at Caswell, Wilmington bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut.

Augusta Constitutionalist, 22d inst THE CLIMAX OF CRUELTY .- The expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their homes -twenty thousand men, women and children-is one of the events which mark the extreme atrocity of this war. It is said that such a thing has not been done for two hundred years by any nation. It is a recurrence to the barbarism the earlier ages, altogether inconsistent with the civilzation which the Yankees profess but do not practice. the suffering among the homeless wanderers, round too, as doubless most of them have been, of their the such as they may receive from the charity of their fe low creatures who may not have been so cruelly ou'raged as themselves. And this man Sherman, the perpetrator of this monstrous crime against hum mity, be longs, as stated by a cotemporary, " to that nest vipers which the South had been unconsciously bout ishing in its bosom for eight years before the out mencement of this war. When it broke out he was President of a college in Louisiana, enjoying a large solury. and professing undying devotion to the South to its institutions, and to its people. So strong did ne pro-

strangers, as long as they had the power." Fayette. Obse. ver.

DIED.

At Black River, in this county, on Thursday night. Ald inst., of diptheirs, LEWIS F, son of Lewis h. and Abby Barlow, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.